NOVEMBER, 1792.] THE [NUMBER 3260.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1792.

JESSE SHARPLESS,

At his Manufactory, the corner of Chesnut and Third-streets, and four doors from the Bank,

MOST respectfully informs his friends, and the public, that he has now on hands an elegant assortment of WHIPS, of almost every kind, manufactured under his own care and directions, warranted to be made in the best manner, and of the best materials; and has also on hand a good assortment of imported Whips. He returns his most hearty thanks for the encouragement he has met with in this line, and solicits a continuance of their favours, being determined to exert himself to give satisfaction. Country store-keepers, and others, who purchase to sell again, may be supplied on the best terms.

N. B. He also has on hand a good assortment of saddles, bridles, saddle-bags, portmanteaus, trunks, harness for coaches, chaises and waggons, fire-buckets, &c. &c. which he will sell, wholesale and retail, at the usual credit.

August 14, 1792. tf.

Gwyned township, Montgomery county, Sept. 28, 1792.

CAME to the Plantation of the subscriber, a black COW, she was hoppled. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ NICHOLAS ROYL.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away, on the 29th August, a Mulatto Woman, named SILVIE, about twenty four years old, of low stature, dressed in the West-India Creole manner, had an handkerchief round her head, and wears ear-bobs; with a flat belly, and a mark on both sides of her breast: took with her a Negro Boy, named JOSEPH, about fifteen years of age, of a down look, very black, and has bandy legs; neither of them speak English, their dialect being the French Creole. Whoever secures said runaways, and brings them home to their master, shall receive the above reward, with reasonable charges, paid by BELIN.

No. 138, North Front-street.

tf

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED from the stable of the subscriber, on the night of the 24th instant, a black HORSE, without any white mark about him, eleven years old, fourteen hands and three quarters high, in prime order, lately trimmed, trots, paces and canters, will not bear spur or whip.

The above reward will be paid on the delivery of the horse, and reasonable expences, by GODFREY HAGA,

Philadelphia, October 27, 1792. * No. 87, Race-street.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on Friday, the 16th day of November next, between the hours of 12 and five, at the house of Maskell Mills, innkeeper, at Roads-town, a very valuable long square LOT, fronting both streets in said town, in the township of Stow creek, bounding on lands of Joel Fithian, Esq; David Mulford, and others, said to contain 146 square perches of land, with a good dwelling house and kitchen, hatter's shop and colouring-house, barn, stable, chair house, granary, &c. with a well of excellent water near the kitchen door, a large convenient garden, and other valuable improvements on the same. Also a Lot of Land near the above, in the township aforesaid, bounding on land of Thomas Maskell, Esq; and others, said to contain 5 1 4 acres, be the same, or other of them, more or less. Taken in execution as the property of Benjamin Lawrence, and to be sold for ready money; by ¶ DAVID POTTER, Sheriff.

N. B. The above described premises are suitable, and well situated for mechanical business, and is an excellent stand for a blacksmith, in a thick settled country, where one is much wanted, but might suit almost any other tradesman.

October 30, 1792.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away, the 24th of July last, from the subscriber, living in Berkley county, Virginia, six miles from Sheppard's-town, a Negro Man, named PETER, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, handsome featured, very yellow for a negro, has had the small-pox, but not very perceivable, has the appearance of a scar across the middle of his forehead, about an inch long, speaks good English, pretends to religion, and is joined with a Methodist society; he served part of his time near Port Tobacco, Maryland, was then sold to Col. William Viers, of Montgomery county, state of Maryland; he pretends to be a shoe-maker and a rough carpenter. As he is a smooth-tongued, artful fellow, he will endeavour to pass for a free man. He has got, I am informed, by the help of a villain, a sufficient pass. Had on, and took with him, a blue coat faced with red, nankeen jacket and breeches, a Russia drill'd white jacket, one pair of shoes, and two shirts, all good, but it is likely he will change them. Whoever takes up said slave, and safely returns him to his master, shall have the above reward, if taken more than one hundred miles from home, and so in proportion for a lesser distance; or, if secured in any gaol, sending me word immediately, shall have the above reward, deducting the gaol fees and expence of bringing him home, paid by THOMAS HART, sen.

October 8, 1792. *

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION in Norristown township, Montgomery county, on the Ridge road, eighteen miles from Philadelphia, and in view of Norristown, bounded by the river Schuylkill, near the head of the intended canal, now in the tenure of Jacob Roads, containing 232 acres, 100 of which are woodland, well timbered, 20 acres of meadow, the greatest part watered; the residue arable, divided into convenient fields; considerable quantities of lime, dung and plaister of Paris have been laid upon the soil (which is naturally good) within these three years. There is also an excellent bearing orchard of grafted fruit, containing 160 trees of different kinds. There are on the premises a stone dwelling-house, two stories high, two rooms on a floor, with an entry and a kitchen, a stone barn, spring house, waggon-house, &c. and also a small stone tenement and stone spring-house. The above tract will admit of being divided into two farms, as the meadow and wood lie in such a manner that it may be divided, leaving an equal proportion to each of the buildings; and will be sold either separate or together, as will best suit the purchaser. Further particulars, and terms of sale, may be known, by applying to the subscriber, in Providence township, within five miles of the premises. HENRY PAWLING.

October 24, 1792. ¶

ALL persons indebted to the estate of George Hager, formerly of Falmouth, late of Lancaster, shopkeeper, deceased, by bonds, notes or book debts, are requested to pay the same to the subscriber, living in Philadelphia, and to no other *person* or *persons* whatsoever; and those who have any claim against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested.

¶ LEWIS FARMER, Administrator.

Philadelphia, October 20, 1792.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

BROKE out of Norristown gaol, on the night of the 27th instant, four convicts, viz. JOSEPH SMITH, JAMES MILLER, CHRISTOPHER ELLIOT and NEGRO TOM. Said Smith is about five feet ten inches high, down look, pale visage. Miller is five feet nine or ten inches high, a stout well made fellow. Elliot is five feet eight or nine inches high, slender made, down look, wears his hair tied. Negro Tom is five feet six inches high, will possibly call himself James Hadman. Whoever takes up said convicts, and secures them in any gaol in the state of Pennsylvania, shall have the above reward, or FOUR DOLLARS for either of them.

CHRISTIAN DULL, jun. Gaoler.

N. B. Smith and Miller's hair is very short.

October 29, 1792. *

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

WAS stolen out of the field of the subscriber, in Nazareth township, Northampton county, on the night of the 13th instant, a sorrel MARE, five years old, fifteen hands high, a natural trotter, with a large bald face, more on the one side than the other, both hind feet white, sundry small white spots on her shoulder and body, a whitish mane and tail. Whoever apprehends the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, and the owner receive his mare again, shall have the above reward, or SIX POUNDS for the mare, paid by

PHILIP FAAS,

between Nazareth and Bethlehem.

October 16, 1792. *

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

WAS stolen out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in West-Marlborough township, Chester county, and state of Pennsylvania, on the night of the third of October, a black HORSE six years old, fifteen hands high, had a large star in his forehead, two white hind feet, was a natural trotter, and carries well. Whoever takes up said horse and secures the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the horse, with reasonable charges, paid by JONATHAN TREVILLER.

N. B. A Saddle and Bridle was stolen at the same time; the saddle was new, covered with blue cloth, bound with red.

October 30, 1792. *

A good GREAT COAT

WAS lately found on the Bristol road, near the Washington tavern. The owner, by applying to the Printers, will be informed where it may be had, on his proving his property, and paying the cost of this advertisement.

10th Month, 1792. *

William and John Sitgreaves

Have received by the late arrivals from Europe, and are now selling at their Store, No. 48, south Front-street, the third door below Chesnut street, a General Assortment of

FALL GOODS;

FINE and low priced broad-cloth, neat plain and printed cassimers, cassimer waistcoat shapes, striped and plain coatings, duffils and bearskins, rose blankets, striped duffil do. twilled point do. baizes, backings and flannels, strouds, hunters, plains, kerseys, swanskins, fearnoughts and halfthicks, kendal cottons yard wide linseys, green and mottled rugs, coverlids, womens' scarlet and drab cloaks, wildbores, moreens, ratinets, lastings and florentines, worsted and hair plush, velverets, thickseirs, fancy ribs and cords toilenets, printed cottons and calicoes, muslins and gauzes, cambrics and lawns, plain and flowered kentings, kenting handkerchiefs and aprons, Irish linens, brown hollands, drogheda, Scotch shirtings, dowlas, sheetings and oznabrigs, a variety of cotton, worsted and yarn hose, worsted and leather gloves and mitts, fashionable plated silk and cotton, and silk and worsted hose, printed linen and cotton handkerchiefs, cotton shawls, black and coloured silk handkerchiefs, cotton counterpanes, rich Marseilles bed quilts, Flanders ticks, Turkey stripes, cotton checks, diaper and damask table cloths, 18 4 do. huckabacks and diapers, a variety of English mantuas, modes and sattins, stuff shoes, felt and castor hats, &c. &c.

ALSO,-- Best SEINE TWINE, Wool and Cotton CARDWIRE, London and Bristol Pewter assorted, Tin Plates, Window Glass, Crowley Steel, Gunpowder, &c. &c.

Philadelphia, October 2. 1792. 6 w.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Springfield township, Burlington county, and state of New-Jersey, on the night of the 26th instant, an indented Servant Man, named DANIEL COX, country born, about five feet seven inches high, tolerably well set, pale complexion, sandy hair and eyes, is marked from his hip to his ankle, on his right side, with the resemblance of beets; had on, and took with him, a redish camblet jacket and a redish broadcloth coat, a striped jacket, osnabrig shirt and tow trowsers, two pair of neats leather shoes, two pair of plated buckles, one pair square and the other round, and an old hat. Whoever takes up the said runaway, and secures him in the jail of this county, or brings him to his master, shall receive SIX DOLLARS, and reasonable charges.

* SAMUEL HOUGH.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, containing about 200 acres, situate in the Manor of Pennsbury, in the county of Bucks, five miles distant from the borough of Bristol, one mile from the river Delaware, half a mile from a landing upon Crozier's creek, and from thence wood and timber may be carried to the city of Philadelphia, about 25 miles from the latter; from 30 to 40 acres whereof has been partly cleared, the rest woodland, well timbered with white oak, black oak and hickory. There are several choice springs upon this tract, and a considerable quantity of meadow may be made. Whoever inclines to purchase, by applying to the Subscriber, at No. 42, on the south side of Sassafras-street, in the city of Philadelphia, may be further informed of the conditions and terms of sale.

Oct. 1, 1792. ¶ CORNELIA M'NACHTANE.

N. B. A large OPEN STOVE for sale. Enqure as above.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Chester, in Delaware County, October 11, 1792.

A

William Anderson.

B

Robert Brownlee, John Bashford, Robert Barr.

C

Robert Colven, *Ridley*; Samuel Coningham, Esq; William Cooper, Peter Crompton, Robert Corrigan, William Clingan, James Cloud, *millwright*.

D

Victor Devenney, (3.) Robert Doublestine, Owen Dugherty, James Dimsey, Isaac Dutton, *near Hook*, Andrew Dennistон.

G

Mary Gordon, (2.)

H

Eleanor Hamill, Robert Hayes (2,) John Henry, Aaron Hutton, *hatter*.

I

William Iddings, James Iddings, Mary Iddings, Robert Irwin.

K

Roger Kirk.

L

John Lyals, Joseph Luckey, William Lockhart.

M

George Mason, Wm. Martin, Thomas M'Kee, Margaret Martin, David Morrow, James Munnel, Rev. Mr. Marshall, Moses Mendenhall, Daniel M'Connell.

P

Edward Pordue, Anthony Pritchard.

R

Thomas Rowan, James Robinson, *Marcus-Hook*, Patrick Roney, John Rankin (2) *Turk's Head*.

S

Nathaniel Spuibb, *near Chester*, Mary Smith, *New-Garden*.

T

Caleb Taylor, Robert Taylor (2) *Crumb Creek*, Matthew Tomb.

W

George Walker, Thomas Wilson, *Chichester*, John Williams, James Whitcraft, John Walker, *Marcus-Hook*.

N. B. Such of the abovementioned Letters as shall not be taken out of this Office by the first Day of January next, will then be transmitted to the General Post-Office as Dead Letters. MILES M'CARTY, *P. M.*

Chester, October 12, 1792.

ABRAHAM SHERIDAN,

TAKES this method of informing his friends, and the public, that he has removed from the Golden Swan, in Third-street, to the sign of the White Swan, in Sassafras or Race-street, between Third and Fourth-streets, and exactly opposite the Rainbow tavern, where he continues his usual business of innkeeping, in a commodious house and stables, lately built. He flatters himself, that the continued experience of his friends and the public will save him the trouble of self-recommendation.

October 24, 1792.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber's field, on Thursday night, the 4th of this instant, a white HORSE, about twelve years old, between fourteen and fifteen hands high, has some black spots and a split on the inside of one of his fore hoofs, paces and trots, is low in spirit, and therefore not good for riding, but an excellent waggon horse. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, and brings them to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the horse, with reasonable charges, paid by ANDREW SHULTZ.

N. B. It is supposed that one named Koch, who escaped last spring out of Norristown gaol, has stolen said horse, and gone with him towards Maryland.

Hereford township, Berks county,

October 13, 1792. *

Just printed and to be sold, by ZACHARIAH POULSON, junior, No. 30, North Fourth street, near the University,

POULSON's

TOWN and COUNTRY ALMANAC,

For the Year of our Lord, 1793;

Being the first after Bissextile, or Leap Year. Adapted to the Latitude and Meridian of Philadelphia.

Strasburg Village, 27th August, 1792.

To be SOLD, at private Sale,

A VALUABLE Plantation, situate in Warrington township, Bucks county, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Butler's Mill, and on the county line, about two miles from Græme Park, and 22 miles from Philadelphia; containing 181 acres of good land, near 80 acres of which is wood-land, well timbered, about 20 acres meadow, and more may be made, the remainder good arable land, chiefly limed and dunged. There is on said plantation two good apple orchards, a good stone house with four rooms on a floor, and a log kitchen adjoining it, a never-failing well of water at the door, a good frame barn, and a number of barracks, a waggon house, with granaries over head, and other out-houses, the whole in good repair, and is well situated for either store or tavern. The title is indisputable. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

August 20 1792. * tf ABRAHAM HALLAS.

For NEWRY,

The SHIP

MINERVA;

Will sail the first of December next.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

WILLIAM BELL.

October 9, 1792.

CAME to the Plantation of Michael Weitzel, in Penn township, Northampton county, the 1st of June last, a Chesnut Brown HORSE, about three years old, with a star in his forehead, the hind feet white, about 13 or 14 hands high, and is a natural trotter. Whoever has lost the same, and can prove property, may have him again, on paying the charges.

September 25, 1792. ¶

PARIS, Auguſt 28.

STATE PAPERS.

[The following communication was made to Earl Gower, (late Engliſh Ambaſſador at Paris) by his Court, and from him to the French Miniſter for Foreign Affairs.]

MY LORD,

In Lord Grenville's abſence, I have received and laid before the King your laſt diſpatches.

His Majeſty has been very deeply afflicted in receiving the information of the extent and deplorable conſequences of the troubles which have happened in Paris, as well on account of his perſonal attachment to their Moſt Chriſtian Majeſties, and the intereſt that he has always taken in their welfare, as for the earneſt deſire he has for the tranquility and proſperity of a kingdom, with which he is on terms of friendſhip.

As it appears, in the preſent ſtate of affairs, the exerciſe of the executive power has been withdrawn from his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, the credentials which have hitherto been made uſe of by your Excellency, CAN NO LONGER BE VALID. His Majeſty is therefore of opinion, that you ought not to remain any longer in Paris, as well on this account, as becauſe this ſtep appears to him the moſt conformable to the principles of neutrality which he has hitherto obſerved. His Majeſty's pleaſure therefore is, that you ſhould quit that city, and return to England, as ſoon as you ſhall have been able to procure the neceſſary paſſports for that purpoſe.

In all the converſation that you may have occaſion to hold before your departure, you will take care to expreſs yourſelf conformable to the ſentiments herein communicated to you, and you will take eſpecial care not to neglect any opportunity of declaring, that at the ſame time his Majeſty means to obſerve the principles of neutyality, in every thing which regards the arrangemnt of the internal government of France. He does not conceive that he departs from theſe principles in manifeſting, by every poſſible means in his power, his ſolicitude for the perſonal ſituation of their Moſt Chriſtian Majeſties, and the Royal Family. He moſt earneſtly hopes, that his wiſhes in that reſpect will not be deceived; that the Royal Family will be preſerved from every act of violence; the commiſſion of which would not fail to excite ſentiments of univerſal indignation throughout all Europe.

Auguſt 17, 1792. HENRY DUNDAS.

Anſwer to the above, by the French Miniſter for Foreign Affairs:

The underſigned, Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, has loſt no time in communicating to the Proviſional Executive Council, the letter communicated to him by his Excellency Earl Gower, Ambaſſador Extraordinary from his Britannic Majeſty.

The Council has ſeen, with regret, that the Britiſh Cabinet has reſolved to recall an Ambaſſador, whoſe preſence atteſted the favourable diſpoſition of a free and generous nation, and who has never been the organ but of friendly expreſſions, and of benevolent ſentiments. If any thing can abate this regret, it is the renewed aſſurance of neutrality, made on the part of England to the French nation.

This aſſurance ſeems to be the reſult of an intention wiſely conſidered and formally expreſſed by his Britannic Majeſty, not to meddle with the interior arrangements of the affairs of France. We are not ſurpriſed at ſuch a declaration, made by an enlightened and high ſpirited nation, who have been the firſt to acknowledge and eſtabliſh the principles of national ſovereignty; who, by ſubſtituting the empire of the laws, the expreſſed will of all, to the arbitrary caprice of a few individuals, have been the firſt to furniſh the example of ſubjecting Kings themſelves to this ſalutary yoke; and who, finally, have not thought too dearly purchaſed, by long convulſions, and violent ſtorms, that liberty, which has been productive of ſo much glory and proſperity.

This principle of the unalienable ſovereignty of the people is going to be diſplayed, in a ſtriking manner, in the National Convention, the convocation of which has been decreed by the legiſlative body, and which will, no doubt, fix all parties and all intereſts. The French nation has good grounds to hope, that the Britiſh Cabinet will not at this deciſive moment depart from that juſtice, moderation and impartiality, which it has hitherto manifeſted.

Full of this confidence, which reſts on facts, the underſigned renews to his Excellency Earl Gower, in the name of the Proviſional Executive Council, the aſſurance which he has had the honour to give him, *viva voce*, that whatever relates to the commerce between the two nations, and all affairs in general, ſhall be carried on, on the part of the French government, with the ſame juſtice and fidelity. The Council flatter themſelves that there will be a full reciprocity on the part of the Britiſh government, and that nothing will interrupt the good underſtanding which ſubſiſts between the two nations.

The Miniſter for Foreign Affairs,

LEBRUN.

State of the Forces of the Combined Armies of Auſtria, Pruſſia, and the Emigrants of France.

Imperial Army of Brabant,	34719	23791	58510
Pruſſian Troops in Brabant,	7800	5200	13000
Auſtrian Army of the Province of Luxembourg,	11600	14400	26000
Pruſſian troops in ſaid Country,	8000	8000	16000
Auſtrian troops in the Palatinate,	19000	9000	28000
Pruſſian troops in that Army,	16000	8000	24000
Auſtrian army of the Briſgaw,	24000	10000	34000
Pruſſian troops in the ſaid Army,	7000	——	7000
			206510

Should the Duke of Brunſwick penetrate France, and in his march towards Paris ſuffer his ruffians to deſtroy the corn, and commit thoſe exceſſes peculiar to a barbarous and uncivilized army, the Marſeillois will, it is feared, avenge themſelves of thoſe hoſtages which they have ſecured. We wiſh, therefore, that the Royal Family were ſuffered to depart where they pleaſe from Paris, as the effuſion of blood can add no luſtre to the cauſe of a great and oppreſſed people, ſtruggling for their liberties againſt a ſtrong combination of power and deſpotiſm.

We are informed from Turin, that the events of the 10th of Auguſt have had an effect there very unfavourable to the French cauſe. It was reported there, that the head of Louis XVI. had been cut off, and carried through the ſtreets of this capital on a pole. The clergy declaimed in all their pulpits againſt this inſult to royalty, and produced ſuch an effect upon their hearts, that we are aſſured that not leſs than three millions of livres have been raiſed there by ſubſcription to enable his Sardinian majeſty to aſſiſt the French princes, his ſons in law.

Preparations are making at Triers for the paſſage of 25,000 Pruſſians who are daily expected there, and who, when joined by quotas of troops to be furniſhed by the Circle of the lower Rhine, and the electorate of Triers, are to proceed to reinforce the great central army.

On the 18th of Auguſt, a body of 6000 Heſſians, under the command of their Sovereign, the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, began their march from St. Goar, and by noon reached Simmeren. Next day they arrived at Kitchberg on the Hunnſbburch, and without halting, continued their march towards Triers, where they wait for further orders.

The French Emigrants encamped at Knoz ſtruck their tents very early in the morning of the 18th of Auguſt. and began their march for the Dutchy of Luxembourg, The French Princes have fixed their head quarters at Walbredimus, near the city of Luxembourg.

LONDON, September 1.

In conſequence of the determination of the Britiſh court to recall its Ambaſſador, Earl Gower, from Paris, their High Mightineſſes the States General of Holland have come to a ſimilar reſolution, and have ordered their Ambaſſador to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, M. Leſteven de Berkenrode, to quit Paris and France; previouſly, however, declaring, "That the republic of the United "Provinces is firmly reſolved to obſerve the principles "of neutrality, and not to interfere by any means in the "internal affairs of France; but that at the ſame time, "they cannot refrain from expreſſing their moſt ardent "wiſhes for the welfare and perſonal ſafety of his Moſt "Chriſtian Majeſty and his auguſt family."

There is reaſon to believe, from this ſimilarity of principles between the Britiſh government and the republic, that during the preſent ſuſpenſion of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's authority, all miniſterial communication with the Ambaſſadors of France, reſident in London, and the Hague, will be put a ſtop to; theſe miniſters holding their power from the King of France alone.

The Vicompte de Noailles, brother of the Prince de Poix, M. de Luſignan; M. de Grave, M. de Tallon (Jude de Favras), and M. Matthew de Montmorency are among the principal gentlemen of the party of the monarchiſts now in this country.

The inſtability of public favour was never, perhaps, more ſtrikingly exemplified than in the fate of M. de la Fayette.---But yeſterday he was the idol of his fickle countrymen, who, rending the air with acclamations, ſaluted him the "Firſt born ſon of freedom",---the "Hero "of the two hemiſpheres"---"the deliverer of his coun-"try", honored him with the command of their forces, and ſeemed to think their infant liberties inſeparably interwoven with his particular ſafety.

To-day, aſtoniſhing reverſe! This very man, who, to do him ſimple juſtice, has purſued undeviating the path that the primary National Aſſembly and the conſtitution marked out for him, and adhered with a ſtrict conſiſtency to his firſt principles, is execrated, proſcribed and executed like the vileſt criminal in effigy: Such, ſuch is popularity! The evening preceding his eſcape from the camp, where the ſwords of thoſe very ſoldiers who had lately profeſſed an unalterable and unbounded attachment to his perſon, were already uplifted to aſſaſſinate him, he was overheard ſoliloquiſing on the change in his affairs, in nearly the expreſſions of Corvus:

——"Oh breath of public praiſe!
"Short liv'd and vain! oft gain'd without deſert,
"As often loſt unmerited; compoſed but of extremes;
----"Thou firſt begin'ſt with love
"Enthuſiaſtic, madneſs of affection: Then
"(Bounding o'er moderation and o'er reaſon,)
"Then turn'ſt to hate as cauſeleſs and as fierce."

At a moment when the Britiſh funds fell 3 per cent. it was a curious circumſtance that the exchange upon Paris roſe more than 6 per cent. This riſe happened on Friday laſt, and various were the ſpeculations as to the cauſe. It is, however obvious to the meaneſt obſerver. The diſcoveries made by the aſſembly of the ſums lent to the King by different bankers, has made ſuch a run upon them all generally, and the terror of bankruptcy has riſen to ſuch a height, that all the houſes here intereſted in the fate of their correſpondents are anxious to tranſmit to them funds to ſupport their credit in this exigency; and in conſequence of this, any price almoſt would have been given the laſt poſt-day for good paper. This is a proof of the miſconduct of the King, which no man will call equivocal; for he has contrived to ſquander 150 millions of livres.

BASSETTERRE, (St. Kitts) Oct. 3.

A ſquadron of French tranſports, conſiſting of 10 or 11, with about 2200 national troops on board, eſcorted by a frigate, lately arrived at Martinique, but were not ſuffered to land, being ordered away immediately. A part of them put into Montſerat, and three came here for water and proviſions, being in great diſtreſs for both; they have neither money nor credit. They ſent to Gaudaloupe, but were refuſed any kind of aſſiſtance, and forbid, on pain of death, coming there. Thoſe at Montſerat, with the commodore, have ſince ſailed, but where they are gone, we have not been able to learn—Yeſterday a French 40 gun ſhip, and another frigate, anchored in old road, and ordered the three tranſports away immediately, with directions to quit theſe ſeas. The Preſident ſent an officer on board, to inform the Captain, that they were then under the protection of the Britiſh—He anſwered, that if they were under the protection of the devil, he would have them.—He, however, ſaluted the officer (Lieut. Hay, of the artillery) both on going and coming, with four guns. In this ſituation matters remained till this morning, when the officers of both parties were to meet the Preſident, and ſubmit the whole to his deciſion.

Since writing the above, we are informed, from undoubted authority, that the commodore of the French frigate is Malvo, the ſame that threatened laſt war to take the Proſerpine, Capt. Byron, and actually ſailed from Statia for that purpoſe, but was in the end taken himſelf by Capt. Byron, off Montſerat; he is a native of Gaudaloupe. He ſent an inſolent letter to Mr. Eſdaile (our Preſident) laſt night, threatning to carry of the tranſports, and if the national troops were not delivered up, that when he got the ſhips to ſea he would land his troops with field pieces and put them to death. He ſaid that a counter revolution took place in France on the 3d of September, and that he abſolutely muſt the have traitors now landed at old road—[They all landed laſt night, in number about 1500]—The former part of his threat he has already put into execution, as he is now ſtanding to windward with all the ſhips.

But whether he means to execute the latter, time is to determine. The Commander of the troops declared, that rather than be given up to the frigate, he would kill himſelf, knowing well the conſequences, ſhould he fall into their hands: The frigates are manned with a parcel of freebooters of all deſcriptions, picked up as volunteers in Martinique and Gaudaloupe.

Eight o'clock Thurſday evening. We are juſt informed, that in conſequence of another meſſage ſent off by Lieut. Hay, M. Malvo has brought too under Brimſtone-hill, and is to come on ſhore to-morrow, to ſhew by what authority he took theſe ſhips away.

His excellency General Woodley has given orders to ſupply the French troops here with proviſions, &c.

We do not recollect having ever heard of ſo daring an inſult offered in a Britiſh port to people under the protection of the Britiſh flag, by any nation whatever!---How this will end God only knows!

Oct. 4. The brig True Blue, Capt. Brown, from this port for New-York, on the 17th July, in lat. 23, long. 64, was ſtruck with lightning, and ſet on fire. The blow was ſo ſevere as that Capt. Brown, his mate, and ſix hands, a cabin boy, and three paſſengers, all on deck, except two of the latter, were knocked down, and ſo ſtunned, they remained motionleſs for 12 or 15 minutes: on recovering they found themſelves ſurrounded with flames, and had ſcarcely time ſufficient to throw off their cloaths 'ere they were forced into the ſea; fortunately they could all ſwim. They were about 200 yards off the brig when ſhe ſunk. Capt. Smith, in a ſchooner, belonging to Mount Deſert, who was near them, ſeeing the diſaſter, got his boat out, and came to their relief: they arrived at Mount Deſert on the 27th July.

ST. JOHN's, (Antigua) October 1, 1792.

Extract of a letter from Capt. John Shelly, of the ſhip Nelly,* to John Hall, Eſq. of this iſland, dated at ſea, Auguſt 5, 1792, in lat. 22, 21 N. and long. 65, 30, W.

"I am ſorry to acquaint you that on Thurſday laſt, in as heavy a gale of wind as poſſibly could blow, we loſt all our maſts; it began on Wedneſday noon, and continued till Friday morning—On Thurſday we lay too under bare poles, and about 5 P. M. a heavy guſt of wind threw the ſhip on her beam ends, in which ſituation ſhe continued until half paſt 5---the water could not come to the pumps; we found the ſhip going down forward very faſt, the water lodged there, and in the bulge---cut away the foremaſt and bower anchor—the mainmaſt then went, which we were obliged immediately to cut away for the preſervation of the whole: about 6 the wind blew the mizenmaſt over the ſide though well ſecured, were obliged to cut clear then in like manner, when the ſhip righted—the water which was then about five feet deep in the hold, waſhed the ſalt about the the pumps and choaked them, which obliged us to bale that night, and all the next day; the ballaſt and ſalt having ſhifted to leward:—We are now preparing jury-maſts. I hope no accident has happened to Young, as it is impoſſible but that ſome ſhips muſt have ſuffered, the gale was ſo violent."

* The ſhip which Capt. John Calfe went paſſenger the firſt of Auguſt laſt, for Boſton, where ſhe is arrived.

WINCHESTER, October 29.

AUTHENTIC INFORMATION.

By a gentleman from Knoxville, territory ſouth of the Ohio, which place he left on the 12th inſt. we have been favoured with the following particulars.

"On the 7th of September, John Watts rendezvouſed 500 Creeks and Cherokees, and declared war againſt the United States. A part of the Teneſſee towns pretended to be averſe to this proceeding, and wrote letters to Governor Blount of Watts' intentions; they alſo, in council, wrote a letter to the Governor, which was ſigned by the Bloody Fellow, wherein they informed him that they had put a ſtop to their young men going to war, and deſired him to acquaint the inhabitants of Cumberland (who were under ſerious apprehenſions for their ſafety) that they ſhould not be moleſted.

"The hypocriſy of the Indians, on this occaſion, cannot be too ſeverely reprehended; for, in the ſame council, they agreed to rendezvous on the 19th ult. for the avowed purpoſe of making war---ſent a meſſenger to the Creek nation, deſiring them to furniſh all the warriors they could ſpare---and diſpatched a Frenchman and a Half-Breed to reconnoitre Cumberland, who, on their return, were to ſerve as pilots. Theſe intended ſpies, inſtead of fulfilling the object of their miſſion, acquainted the people of Cumberland with the true ſtate of affairs, and warned them to be upon their guard; whereupon General Robertſon ordered two-thirds of the militia of that county into actual ſervice. The Hanging Maw has informed Governor Blount, that on the 19th of September, (the day appointed, as mentioned above) about 1000 Creeks and Cherokees aſſembled at Running Water, on Teneſſee, and abſolutely marched againſt the ſettlement of Cumberland. No information of their having made an attack on that place had been received at Knoxville, on the 11th inſtant.

"The Frenchman and Half-Breed, above mentioned, were lately employed by the Spaniſh governor to carry letters to the Creeks, Cherokees, Chickaſaws and Choctaws, encouraging them to come to Penſacola for arms and ammunition, and inſtigating them to make war againſt the United States.

"About the latter end of July, a treaty was held at New-Orleans, between the Spaniards and the Creeks, Cherokees, Chickaſaws and Choctaws, at which the former offered them arms and ammunition to go to war againſt the United States, and told them it would be their intereſt ſo to do---they alſo made them large preſents of goods. The Creeks and Cherokees of the Lower Towns received their talk.

"Certain intelligence had been received at Knoxville, that a Spaniſh agent reſided for ſome time at M'Gillivray's houſe, who inveigled him, together with a number of other chiefs of the Creek nation, to attend a treaty lately held at New-Orleans---and that they are now on their way home from that place.

"Governor Blount has ordered near one half the Holſtein and Broad militia into actual ſervice, under the command of Brigadier-General Sevier."

From this detail of facts, it appears, that the return of Watts, mentioned in a former paper, was merely a fineſſe.

About the 6th inſt. ſome Indians attacked a ſtation on Little River, and killed 3 men.---And about the 8th or

9th, a party of them fired on ſome perſons coming in from Kentucky, killed one and wounded another.

RICHMOND, October 27.

On Thurſday the annual ballot for governor of this commonwealth, took place in the houſe of delegates, when his excellency Henry Lee, Eſq; was re-elected to fill that important and dignified office, for the enſuing year, commencing the 1ſt day of December next.

NEW-YORK, November 5.

Capt. Gooch, of the ſchooner Abigail of Boſton, arrived from Malaga, after a paſſage of 30 days. On his paſſage ſpoke a brig commanded by Captain Stout, belonging to Salem, out 10 days, bouud to Cape-Francois, 19th October. When Captain Gooch was at Gibraltar, on the 29th of September laſt, he was informed by a reſpectable merchant, Mr. Anderſon, that he had that day received ſeveral letters from France, containing very intereſting intelligence----that the combined armies had been engaged in a general action with one of the French armies; the enemy conſiſted of upwards of 70,000 men; the number of French was not mentioned. The ſlaughter on both ſides was very great, and the battle terminated in favor of the Patriots---for the enemy was forced to retreat and the French kept the field. It was ſaid the enemy expected to be reinforced by a junction with the Ruſſian troops. It was alſo mentioned, that the King of Spain was raiſing troops, and intended to ſend an army of 60,000 men to join the concert of Princes. The Ruſſians and Turks have cloſed the articles of a peace. The King and Queen of France were ſtill in priſon. No further intelligence of the Marquis de la Fayette. The alternative adopted by this virtuous ſoldier was dreadful to his feelings. He muſt either have defended himſelf by force, and ruined his country, or he muſt have become a ſacrifice to the people, whom he at firſt ſerved with the moſt faithful activity and has ſince offended by error only; for Fayette is certainly an honeſt patriot; but his preſent attachment to Royalty, is not of a corrupt nature. He has been deceived by thoſe, whoſe exceſſive and improper exaltation, gave them power over almoſt every perſon within their reach, when they choſe to condeſcend.

TRENTON, October 31.

At a joint meeting on Monday laſt, of the Council and Aſſembly of this ſtate, His Excellency William Patterſon, Eſq. was unanimouſly re-elected Governor.

On Monday laſt the members of the General Aſſembly of this ſtate met at Mr. Drake's tavern, and preceded by the Rev. the Clergy of the town, and accompanied by a number of the inhabitants, walked in proceſſion to the State houſe, which has lately been erected in this place, where they were introduced to the apartment fitted up for their reception by the commiſſioners appointed to ſuperintend the building.---After a pertinent prayer made by the Rev. Mr. Armſtrong, at the requeſt of the Speaker, the Houſe proceeded to buſineſs.

The Aſſembly room is not completely finiſhed, but is in its preſent ſtate far preferable, both for the comfort and convenience of the members, and for the accommodation of the ſpectators, to any in which they have ever held their former ſittings in this ſtate.

The commiſſioners regret that they have not had it in their power to prepare a room for the reception of the Council at their preſent ſitting, but when it is conſidered, that the law for erecting this building did not paſs until the 22d of November laſt; after which all the materials were to be procured, it will be allowed that they have uſed no common diligence in the execution of the truſt repoſed in them.

It will, we preſume, give pleaſure to the friends of American manufactures, to be informed that the elegant glaſs made uſe of in this building is the manufacture of this ſtate, being made at the works of Meſſrs. Heſter and Carpenter, in the county of Glouceſter.

PHILADELPHIA, November 7.

The Governor of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania has, by Proclamation, declared William Findley, Frederick Auguſtus Muhlenberg, Daniel Heiſter, William Irvine, John Wilkes Kittera, Thomas Hartley, Peter Muhlenberg, Thomas Fitzſimons, Andrew Gregg, James Armſtrong, William Montgomery, John Smilie, and Thomas Scott, to be duly elected and choſen as Repreſentatives of the people of ſaid commonwealth, to ſerve in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States for two years, to commence from the fourth day of March next.

Monday laſt, agreeably to the adjournment of Congreſs, at their laſt ſeſſion, thirty-ſeven members of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, and eighteen members of the Senate of the United States, met in this city, and formed quorums of both Houſes. The Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives having taken the chair, a new member, Mr. Leonard, from Maſſachuſetts, appeared, was qualified, and took his ſeat, a meſſage was ſent to the Senate, to acquaint that Houſe, that the Houſe of Repreſentatives were ready to proceed to the choice of chaplains. Mr. Otis, from the Senate, informed the Houſe, that the Senate had formed a quorum, and that, in conſequenee of the abſence of the Vice-Preſident, they had choſen Mr. Langdon, pro. tem.---A petition from the merchants in Charleſton, S. C. was preſented and read, complaining of the exorbitant fees of the Court of Admiralty of the United States, alſo of the extravagant bail demanded in caſes of trivial actions, brought by ſeamen, under a clauſe or clauſes of the act for regulating the pay of ſeamen in the ſervice of the merchants in the United States, and praying a reduction of the fees in the former caſe, and redreſs in both. Ordered to lie on the table.

The Speaker laid before the Houſe, certain documents, which he had received during the receſs, from the Executive of the ſtate of Georgia, relative to an election for a member to repreſent the lower diſtrict in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, from which it appeared, that John Mileage, Eſquire, was duly choſen.

Another meſſage was delivered from the Senate informing the Houſe, that they had proceeded to the choice of a Chaplain, and that the Reverend Biſhop White was choſen. The Houſe next proceeded to the choice of another Chaplain. Mr. Blair and M. Green were mentioned by ſome members, but the Speaker informed, that Mr. Blair had declined. The Reverend Mr. Green was accordingly appointed by a majority of votes.

A joint committee of both Houſes having been appointed to wait on the Preſident of the United States, to acquaint him, that both Houſes were now ready to proceed to buſineſs, and to receive ſuch communications from him, as he may have ready to lay before them; the ſaid committee accordingly waited on the Preſident, and he returned an anſwer that he would meet both Houſes, on 11 o'clock yeſterday forenoon, in the Senate chamber.

The Houſe next agreed to a reſolve, that their clerk ſhould order three newſpapers to be left at the houſes of each of the members, ſuch as they may think proper to ſelect. Adjourned.

Extract of a letter from London, Sept. 1.

"The ſituation of France at preſent appears more favourable than it did a few weeks paſt. There were great apprehenſions among the politicians here of the ill conſequences that would await the nation from the raſh proceedings of the democratic party, in dethroning the king. But they have been miſtaken: We have ſeen Louis dethroned---the once favourite La Fayette abſconded---their Commander in Chief, Luckner, ſuperceeded, with other circumſtances of ſimilar import---all in a few days, without producing any of the conſequences apprehended from it. This evinces moſt ſtrikingly, that one ſpirit pervades the nation---that not a ſuſpicious public character ſhall have exiſtence among them---that diſtruſt and diſſatisfaction ſhall not diſturb their internal quiet;——and as to the wretches upon their frontiers, with the bold, aſſuming, arrogant Brunſwick at their head, they view them in contempt. Go on with your work of regeneration, ſay I! Clear the land of every deſpotic reptile, and make the Crown pay homage to the Cap."

A gentleman who was lately in Paris, and had an opportunity of obſerving the proceedings of the National Aſſembly, informs us, that he never ſaw buſineſs ſo quickly diſpatched by any public body; and, ſays our correſpondent, the truth is, that comparatively ſpeaking, there is no difference of opinion amongſt the French patriots.

We are happy in being able to inform the public, that the canal intended to unite the waters of Suſquehanna and Schuylkill, was begun on Friday laſt, on the crown level of the middle ground, between the Tulpehoccon and Quittapahilla: and that the canal for uniting the waters of the Schuylkill and Delaware, was begun on Tueſday, the 30th ult. near Norriſtown mill.

Laſt Saturday arrived here the ſhip Mary, Capt. Gardner, from Ruſſia. Capt. Gardner informs, that when he left Peterſburg, the 1ſt September, the Empreſs was in a tolerable ſtate of health-- that there were no movements in any part of the armies of Ruſſia againſt the French nation---nor was there any proſpect (from the ſituation and appearance of affairs) of an interference on the part of Ruſſia, in behalf of Auſtria and the other deſpots of Enrope.

Abſtract of the lateſt European Intelligence.

In the National Aſſembly of France, Aug. 26, M. Gaudet propoſed, and it was decreed, that the title of French citizen ſhould be conferred on the following perſons, who had rendered themſelves illuſtrious by their love of liberty, viz.---Thomas Paine, Dr. Prieſtly, De la Paw, Wilberforce, Waſhington, Clarkſon, Williams, Maddiſon, Hamilton, Richard Feldebert, Malachouſki, Pilatoſki, Poniatouſki, and Makintoſh.---"France declares they are her children, ſince they are thoſe of liberty."

In the ſame ſitting, M. Jean de Brie preſented the following propoſal for deſtroying the kings and generals who are now fighting againſt the liberty of France. He requeſted permiſſion to raiſe a body of 1200 volunteers, who ſhall bind themſelves by an oath to go and attack individually and collectively, and by every means, the kings and generals now at war with France. Theſe tyrannicides to be called (les Douze Cens) "the twelve hundred," to be armed with poignards and piſtols.

This plan was decreed, and the aſſembly were going to ſettle the the pay of theſe deſperadoes, when Meſſrs. Verniaux, Maſurier and Sers, requeſted that it might be ſent to a committee for conſideration, as ſuch a meaſure would induce the enemy to make repriſals, and conſequently give riſe to a war of the moſt horrid kind.

After a long debate, the plan was referred to a committee.

The parts of the famous Red-Book, ſuppreſſed by the conſtituent aſſembly, from reſpect to the memory of Louis XV. and to the preſent King, were ordered to be printed by the aſſembly.

The Bruſſels account of the taking of Longwi ſays, the the garriſon conſiſted of 12 or 1500 men—a member of the National Aſſembly ſtated them at 3500. Longwi was taken by General Clairfayt. The garriſon marched out with the honors of war, laid down their arms on the glacis of the fortreſs, and were then permitted to retire into the interior part of the kingdom, after having engaged not to ſerve during the war.

The States of Holland have ordered their ambaſſador to leave Paris.---M. de Noailles, the Prince de Poix, M. de Luſignan, M. de Grave, M. de Tallon, M. M. de Montmorency, M. de Liancourt, M. de Narbonne, and the ladies of M. de la Fayette, M. de Biron, and M. de Bouille, are, according to the Engliſh papers, arrived in London. --Five hundred French arrived in that city from France in one week.

The National Convention of France is to begin their buſineſs towards the month of October.

Verdun, now in poſſeſſion of the combined armies, is 150 miles eaſt from Paris---its citadel is ſaid to have been very ſtrong.

Great apprehenſions are entertained in Paris of hoſtilities being about to be commenced by the Spaniards. Thirty-nine ſail of ſhips were lying in Barcelona---theſe, it was expected were to be joined by 17 ſail of Portugueſe. Marſeilles, Collineurs or Antibes, was ſuppoſed to be their object.

From the lateſt returns of the French armies to the miniſter of war, it appears, that there are at leaſt two millions of men in arms.

The crops of grain in England the laſt ſeaſon are ſaid to be equal in many parts to the average quantity of two years growth.

The encampment of the combined armies againſt Fance, near Thionville, the 17th Auguſt, extended nearly 17 miles.

Died on Wedneſday laſt, in the 57th year of his age, ELIAS BOYS, Eſquire, and on Friday evening his remains were interred in the Preſbyterian Church-yard, in Pine-ſtreet, attended by a large and reſpectable number of his fellow citizens. This valuable citizen bore an active part in the difficult ſcenes of the memorable 1776, as a militia officer. His patriotiſm was a ſteady principle, which operated with equal force from the beginning of the revolution in 1774, to the completion of it by the eſtabliſhment of the National Government in 1788. He repreſented the county of Philadelphia, ſeveral years in the General Aſſembly of the ſtate, in which ſtation he was punctual, candid and diſintereſted: in private life he was peaceable, kind and juſt: His very word begat confidence wherever he was known. He bore a long illneſs, and finally reſigned his breath with uncommon patience and fortitude, inſpired wholly by the hopes of revelation.

ALMANACKS for the Year 1793.

Juſt PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD, by

STEWART & COCHRAN,

No. 34, South Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia:

The COLUMBIAN ALMANACK, and

Father ABRAHAM's ALMANACK,

Containing (beſides Aſtronomical Calculations) Variety of uſeful and entertaining Matter.

ALSO, JUST PUBLISHED,

ADVICE TO COMMUNICANTS,

For Neceſſary Preparation, and Profitable Improvement, of the great and comfortable Ordinance of the LORD's SUPPER: That therein true Spiritual Communion with Chriſt may be obtained, and the eternal enjoyment of God ſealed. By ROBERT CRAGHEAD, Miniſter of the Goſpel in Londonderry.

In the Preſs, and ſpeedily will be Publiſhed,

The FAMILY INSTRUCTOR, in three Parts,

Relating, I. To Parents and Children. II. To Maſters and Servants. III. To Huſbands and Wives.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN LOGAN, late of Lower Smithfield, townſhip, Northampton county, are requeſted to make immediate payment, otherwiſe they will be dealt with according to law; and thoſe who have any lawful demands againſt ſaid eſtate, by Bond, Note or Book Debt, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, legally atteſted, before the 20th of December next, in order to be ſettled by

PETER OBERSHEIMER, Adminiſtrator.

Plainfield townſhip, Northampton county, October 29 1792. ¶

AGAIN REPEATED.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN, out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in the night of the 11th inſtant, a bright bay MARE, about 14½ hands high, 5 years old this ſpring, has a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, one hind foot white to a little above the hoof; perhaps ſhe has a ſmall ſnip on her noſe, ſhe is a natural trotter, but does not trot ſo handſome as ſome, and has an aukward gallop. Was ſtole with ſaid Mare, a Man's Saddle and Snaffle Bridle, with red and white binding round the front-piece of the head ſtall; the Saddle almoſt new, the pad faced with buff cloth, the Saddle-cloth black and white ſtripe, and edged with two rows of red cloth, ſilver waſhed tuff nails; but perhaps the Saddle may be changed.

Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Mare and Thief, ſo that the owner get her again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have EIGHT DOLLARS Reward, and the above Reward of SIX for the Mare only, with reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by ‡ DAVID DAVIS.

Waterford townſhip, Glouceſter county, State of New Jerſey, 12th April 1791.

RAN AWAY or ABSCONDED from the ſubſcriber, the 12th of laſt month, from on board one of the New-Caſtle Stage Boats, lying at the Crooked Billet Wharf Philadelphia, an indented Servant GIRL, named ANN MACKY, juſt then arrived from Ireland, in the Ship Canton; ſhe is about 20 years of age, black hair, and pretty luſty; about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, it is expected ſhe is ſomewhere in Philadelphia. Whoever ſecures her in any goal, ſo that her maſter may get her again, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS Reward, and if brought to the ſubſcriber, in Little Britain townſhip, Lancaſter county, reaſonable charges paid beſides, by DAVID RAY.

October 20, 1792. ‡

BROKE into the Incloſure of the ſubſcriber, in Blockley townſhip, a dark Red BULL. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and damage, and take him away. WILLIAM BIZPHAM.

October 25, 1792.

WAS taken up, treſpaſſing on the Premiſes of the ſubſcriber, in Cheſter townſhip, county of Delaware, the 7th of October laſt, a ſorrel HORSE, about 13 hands high, with a ſlit in the near ear, a natural trotter. The owner of the Horſe coming, proving his property, and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to the ſubſcriber, near Cheſter.

November 6 1792. † JOHN STILLY, ſenior.

WAS committed to the Goal of this county, a Negroe MAN, who ſays his name is SAMPSON, and that he is a ſlave to John Crapper, Eſq; living in the ſtate of Virginia about three miles from Acomack court-houſe. The ſaid Negro is five feet ſix inches high, ſlim built, yellow complexion, appears to be about twenty-one years of age, a little marked with the ſmall-pox, ſomewhat knock-kneed, had on a new high crowned hat, maker's name in the crown Jacob Hollingſhead, of Philadelphia, one coat, waiſtcoat and overalls, all new, made of elaſtic cloth, one white linen ſhirt, thread ſtockings, good ſhoes and ſteel buckles; he had with him a bundle of clothes, conſiſting of two ruffled ſhirts, one marked with the letters I. C. one pair of cotton ſtockings, marked I. C. one pair of black worſted, never wore, one pair of black velvet breeches, one red jacket, three white cravats, one black ditto, one linen handkerchief, marked A. D. C. one pair of childrens ſtockings, one pair of white yarn ſtockings, and one ſmall curious key. His maſter, if any he has, is deſired to come, pay charges, and take him away, within ſix weeks from the date hereof, otherwiſe he will be ſold for the ſame, by ZENAS SMITH, Gaoler.

Salem, New-Jerſey, October 26. 1792 *

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 5th of November, (inſtant,) a large ſorrel HORSE, about 15 hands high, a natural trotter, 12 years old, both hind feet white, has a ſtar in his forehead, not ſhod, a buſhy tail and thin mane, a white ſaddle mark on each ſide. Whoever takes up the horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may have him again, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS for the horſe, and FOUR for the thief, paid by the ſubſcriber, living in Horſham townſhip, Montgomery county.

November 6, 1792. ‡ JOHN DANCE.

SIX POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Frankford, Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 13th inſtant, an Apprentice Boy, named PHILIP KRAMER, a blackſmith by trade, has a ſtoppage in his ſpeech, eighteen years of age, five feet three or four inches high, has lightiſh hair; had on, when he went away, a round caſtor hat, a drab coloured coatteee, fuſtian jacket, corduroy breeches and white cotton ſtockings; took with him, two pair of ſhoes, two pair of ſtockings, three ſhirts, and one pair of linen trowſers, dyed fuſtian colour. Whoever apprehends ſaid boy, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward.

May 20, 1792. * tf PETER NEFF.

Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, Sept. 29, 1792.

WHEREAS Sarah my wife, has eloped from my bed and board without any juſt cauſe: Theſe are therefore to forewarn any perſon from giving her credit on my account from the date hereof, as I ſhall not pay any of her contracts.

‡ ELLIS GARNER.

SALE of REAL ESTATES.

At the Merchant's Coffee-House, in Second-ſtreet, on Wedneſday, the 7th day of November next, at 6 o'clock in the evening,---The following property, belonging to the eſtates of ſundry Bankrupts, viz.

THE ESTATE OF ROBERT ALLISON.

No. 1. A LOT on the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet continued, in the diſtrict of Southwark, containing 37 feet 2 inches front, on Water-ſtreet, and extending into the river Delaware; adjoining ground granted to Iſaac Craig, &c.

No. 2. A Lot on the weſt ſide of Water-ſtreet continued, and oppoſite to the above, 37 feet 2 inches front, and 100 feet deep; adjoining ground granted to Iſaac Craig, &c.

No. 3. A Lot on the north-ſide of Wicacoe-lane, or Prime-ſtreet, 54 feet front, and 111 feet 6 inches deep; is bouuded in part by the laſt deſcribed Lot, and ground granted to Iſaac Craig and John Gill.

*** The above Lots are ſubject to the yearly rent-charge of £29 12s.

4. A Lot on the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet continued, and adjoining the firſt deſcribed Lot to the northward, 37 feet 2 inches front, and extending into the river Delaware.

5. A Lot on the weſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, and corner of Wicacoe-lane, 37 feet 2 inches front, and 100 feet deep.

6. A Lot on the north ſide of Wicacoe-lane, or Prime-ſtreet, 54 feet front, and 111 feet 6 inches deep, adjoining Lot No. 3 to the weſtward.

*** The laſt three Lots are ſubject to a yearly rent-charge of £33 1s 1d.

7. A frame Houſe and Lot in Shippen-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet, 18 feet front, and 60 feet deep; ſubject to a yearly rent-charge of £10 2s 6d.

8. One-third of 16 Acres of Land, in the Manor above Briſtol, in Bucks-County.

THE ESTATE OF THOMAS & ROBERT HOPKINS.

No. 9. A Tract of cleared Land, in Waterford Townſhip, Glouceſter County, New-Jerſey, near the road leading to Burlington, and 4 miles from Cooper's Ferry, containing 36 Acres, ----- Perches; adjoining Lands of Jacob Brown, Caleb Matlack, and others.

10. A Frame Stable, on Norris's Alley, about 35 feet ſquare. The Lot on which it ſtands is only held at the pleaſure of the Landlord, and the Building ſubject to be removed at any time.

THE ESTATE OF JOHN RHEINER.

11. A Tract of Patented Land, containing 400 Acres, in Weſtmoreland county, on the waters of Twolick-creek, about 1 mile and a half ſouth of the Catuning-path, and 5 miles from the Weſt Branch of the Suſquehannah river, adjoining lands of George Wood, Jonah Thompſon, &c.

12. Ditto Patented Land, containing 400 acres, on the ſame waters, and in the ſame county; is very level, rich land, and a large proportion of meadow ground; adjoining lands of George Woods, William Shippen, &c.

THE ESTATE OF THOMAS DENTON.

13. A Tract of Patented Land, in late Weſtmoreland, now Alleghany county, containing 300 acres, being Lot No. 16, in the ſecond diſtrict of Donation Lands.

14. A Warrant of ſurvey, dated the ; taken out in the name of William Gray, for 350 acres of land, in Bedford county. The Warrant is now with the Surveyor of the county, for the purpoſe of being laid, and the fees of ſurveying paid.

15. A Warrant of ditto, in the name of Clement Smith, for 400 acres, in the ſame county: This warrant is alſo with the Surveyor.

THE ESTATE OF SIMON NATHAN.

Three contiguous tracts of patented land, in Ruſſel County, State of Virginia.

No. 16. Containing 10,000 acres; was ſurveyed by virtue of ſundry Land-office treaſury warrants, dated in the months of February and Auguſt, 1783; ſituate on the waters of Laurel and Indian creeks; the latter of which is a main branch of Clinch river; and adjoining lands ſurveyed for Richard Smith.

17. Containing 10,000 acres; was ſurveyed by virtue of ſundry Land-office treaſury warrants, dated the 2d and 30th of Auguſt 1783; ſituate on the waters of Indian creek, and adjoining lands ſurveyed for the ſaid Richard Smith.

18. Containing 10,000 acres; was ſurveyed by virtue of ſundry warrants, iſſued the 2d and 30th of Auguſt, 1783; ſituate on the waters of Laurel-creeks and a ſmall part on the Louiſa river, which falls into Big-Sandy, and that into the river Ohio---adjoins lands ſurveyed alſo for Richard Smith.

The ſoil of theſe three tracts, is deep, rich, and of a black colour. The timber conſiſts of white and black oak, ſugar tree, poplar, aſh, walnut, hickory, buckeye and dogwood.

THE ESTATE OF JOHN DEWHURST.

19. Fifty Lots of Ground, in the city of Waſhington, intended for the reſidence of the Federal Government.

THE ESTATE OF WILTIAM CRAIG, Northampton-County.

20. All the right and title of the ſaid William Craig, of, in and to a moety of a Saw-mill, on the banks of Delaware River, in the ſtate of New-York.

THE ESTATE OF WILLIAM COXE, jun.

Six Tracts of Patented Land, on the Waters of a Creek emptying into Suſquehanna River, at the Great Bend, and on branches of Shohacking, Shrawders and Trout Creeks, alſo near the Northern Road, in Northampton County.

21, 410 Acres, and allowance, adjoining lands of Barruch Thayer, Thayer, &c.

22, 410 Acres, and ditto, adjoining lands of Jacob Abel, Henry Spering, and Conrad Kryder.

23, 399 Acres and 150 Perches, adjoining John Van Campen, William Shrawder, Michael Kryder, &c.

24, 428 Acres and 10 Perches, adjoining lands granted to Samuel Micker, &c.

25, 411 Acres and 51 Perches, adjoining the laſt deſcribed Tract.

26, 428 Acres and 10 perches, adjoining ditto.

At the ſame Time and Place will be SOLD,

Belonging to the Eſtate of DANIEL BROADHEAD.

No. 1. THE life eſtate of the ſaid Daniel Broadhead, in a Lot of Ground, Store and Wharf, adjoining Cooper's Ferry, on the Jerſey ſhore.

2. A life eſtate in Four Lots of Ground, in the town of Glouceſter, New-Jerſey, now in the tenure of Colonel Ellis.

3. A life eſtate in Ten Acres of Cedar-ſwamp and Cripple, in Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey, oppoſite to Marcus-Hook, adjoining lands of John Kelley, Eſq.

Belonging to the Eſtate of MARK BIRD.

4. A Tract of patented Land, on the South Branch of Walling Paupack Creek, in Northampton county, containing 402 Acres, 4 Perches, and allowance of 6 per Cent. for roads, adjoining lands of James Wilſon, Eſq. &c.

5. A Tract of patented ditto, on the ſame water, and in the ſame county, containing 427 Acres, 13 Perches, adjoining lands ſurveyed for William Crook, &c.

6. A Tract of atented ditto, on the ſame water, and in the ſame county, containing 431 Acres, 60 Perches, adjoining Thomas Wood, &c.

The ſoil of theſe Three Tracts of Land is rich and luxuriant; the timber chiefly Beach and Sugar Maple, with ſome White Aſh, Black Aſh, Birch and Wild Cherry.

Attendance will be given at the time and place of ſale, by

ROBERT RALSTON, Aſſignee.

WANTED,

By the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company,

One hundred Labourers,

For the Winter ſeaſon. The terms will be made known by applying to

JONATHAN ROBESON, Superintendant.

N. B. Applications will be received at his reſidence, near the Falls of Schuylkill, till the 1ſt of November, and after that time at Norriſtown.

THOSE gentlemen that yet remain poſſeſſed of ſubſcription papers of Howell's large Map, are hereby notified (as well alſo the public in general) that no ſubſcriptions will be accepted or received after the date hereof, and that they be pleaſed to tranſmit the ſaid papers to the ſubſcriber, as ſoon as ſafe opportunity may ſerve, as the Maps which are now received will be delivered at his own houſe, in North Fifth-ſtreet, No. 88.

READING HOWELL.

Philadelphia, October 13th, 1792.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Cheſter, Delaware county, on Sunday, the 12th inſtant, a Negroe Man, who calls himſelf JEFFERY BUTCHER, 24 years of age; about 5 feet 11 inches high, ſtraight in his carriage, a pleaſant countenance, ſhews his teeth when he laughs; had on and took with him, one new ſtriped nankeen coat of a greeniſh colour; one half worn green do. one browniſh do. one new pair of nankeen breeches, one new yellow jacket, bound with green ribband; one half worn red calimanco do. two pair of trowſers, one of topſail duck; ſeveral pair of cotton ſtockings, one new pair of pumps and one pair of ſhoes, with large plated buckles; two hats, one almoſt new. He has been ſeen along the wharves of Philadelphia and is ſuppoſed to have endeavoured to get on board ſome veſſel, or elſe concealed in ſome free negroe's houſe, until opportunity offers. Therefore, all captains of veſſels and others are forbid to harbour him at their peril; if the above negroe will return to his maſter, he ſhall be uſed as formerly, which was with the utmoſt lenity. The above reward will be given to any perſon or perſons, who will ſecure him ſo that his maſter ſhall have him again.

JOHN ODENHEIMER.

N. B. He has money with him, and will probably change his cloaths. Cheſter, Auguſt 21, 1792.

WAS committed to the goal of Weſt-Cheſter, in the county of Cheſter, an Iriſhman, by the name of GEORGE SWENEY, about 5 feet 5 inches high, well made, browniſh hair, ſays he is 27 years old, and that he came from Cork, on board the brig Ranger, Captain Robinſon, and arrived at Baltimore, ſome time in May laſt, and was ſold to ſome perſon in the county of York, whoſe name he cannot recollect, with whom he ſtaid about two weeks; his maſter, if any he has, is requeſted to come and take him away in four weeks from this date, otherwiſe he will be diſcharged, on paying his fees.

Oct. 8, 1792. ¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

To be SOLD, by private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, or TRACT of LAND, containing 400 acres, ſituate on the eaſt branch of Suſquehanna, Martick townſhip, Lancaſter county, about two miles below the mouth of Pequea, with two good dwelling houſes, barns and ſtables, two good young bearing apple orchards, a good young bearing peach orchard, a large quantity of meadow made, and a ſufficient quantity more may be made, and a never-failing ſtream of water, fitting for both griſt and ſaw mills. The land lies in a healthy pleaſant ſituation, with a fine proſpect into York county; it is well watered and timbered, and very fitting for any gentleman farmer, as it is very fertile. Any perſon or perſons inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

JOHN CALDWELL.

N. B. The land is very anſwerable to be divided in two or three parts, as the purchaſers ſee convenient.

October 9, 1792. *

A REQUEST.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber, either by bond, note, or book-debt, are hereby earneſtly requeſted to call and diſcharge their reſpective accounts, before the firſt day of January next; thoſe who neglect making payment by the aforeſaid time, cannot expect any further indulgence, but may rely on being dealt with as the law directs.

t. f. MARTIN FOUTS.

FIFTY DOLLARS Reward,

and all reaſonable charges.

RAN AWAY, on the 29th of January laſt, a Dutch Servant MAN, named CONRAD ROTHHASS, by trade a Butcher, about 23 years old, had on when he went away, a new ſuit of cloaths, viz. an olive coloured cloth coat, made with a ſlaſh ſleeve, lined with ſhalloon, with plated buttons, olive coloured corduroy jacket and breeches, the jacket had a fuſtain back, and new ſhoes, and had light coloured hair tied, but likely may have cut it off; he can talk very good French, has a brother a ſervant with Mr. Rayley, a Tanner. It is likely he may change his cloaths, as he took up money the day before he went away. He is very artful, and ſpeaks the Engliſh tongue pretty well. Whoever will take up ſaid ſervant and ſecure him in any goal in North-America, and give notice to me, or bring him home, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid, by

t f GEORGE G. WOELPPER.

Philadelphia, July 9, 1791.

N. B. He went away without any reaſonable complaint, and has been ſeen on the road to Virginia, 40 miles beyond Suſquehanna, in company with Chriſtopher Geil, hereunder deſcribed.

☞ It is probable he may endeavour to fix himſelf, as a butcher, in ſome of the towns in Virginia.

ALSO Ran away in company with the above, a German Servant MAN, named JOHN CHRISTOPHER GEIL, a Cooper by trade; about 26 or 27 years old, 6 feet high, remarkably ſtrong built, dark brown hair tied; he has a ſurly down look, has been burnt lately on one of his cheeks, by accident; had on a large French cocked hat, a blue coat with yellow metal buttons, lately turned, a black corduroy jacket, and ſtriped olive coloured breeches, with wnite buttons, large block tin buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive TWENTY DOLLARS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

January 31, 1792. ¶ WILLIAM VON PHUL.

WILLIAM ZANE,

At the ſign of the Caniſter and Hand-ſaw, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

Has juſt imported, in the late arrivals from Europe, a large and general aſſortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c. Among which are

SHEET iron, pots, kettles, pye-pans and ſkillets; cart and waggon boxes; bliſtered and Crowley's ſteel; flat-irons; coffee-mills; frying-pans; patent iron tea and fiſh-kettles and lauepans; a great variety of locks and hinges; ivory, horn and iron combs; fiſh-hooks; pins, Whitechapel needles; ſailmakers do. common and gilt coat and veſt buttons of various patterns; a large aſſortment of common and beſt plated ſhoe and knee buckles; a great variety of knives and forks; razors, caſes and ſtrops; ſhaving-boxes; ſciſſars; taylors ſhears; common and taylors thimbles; fowling-pieces, gun-locks; coal-ſifters; curry-combs and bruſhes; elegant japanned tea-waiters, caddies and bread-baſkets; a variety of bellows; braſs and iron weights in ſetts; gold ſcales and ſcale-beams; iron and japanned ſnuffers & trays; Turkey oil and rag ſtones; Scotch ditto; ſhoe rubbers; braſs head and iron ſhovels and tongs; a great variety of ſhoe and knee chapes; London and Briſtol pewter, conſiſting of diſhes, plates, baſons, ſpoons, &c. braſs and iron wire; huntſmens horns and ſquirrel chains; braſs and bell-metal kettles; braſs table chafing-diſhes; iron ditto; braſs locks, cocks, hinges, nails, ſcutcheons, drawer handles, &c. braſs and iron candleſticks; a general ſupply of carpenters and ſhoemakers tools; tacks, nails, ſprigs and ſcrews of different ſorts and ſizes; ſmiths anvils, vizes, beek-irons, ſledge and hand hammers, and ſlveting ditto; chain traces; ſpinning-wheel irons; ſleigh bells; redwood, copperas, allum, venetian red, yellow ochre and glue; ſaddlers ſtraining-irons, girth, diaper and ſtraining-web, ſadded and plated buckles and tips; ſaddlers hammers, ſtirrup irons and bridle bitts; braſs warming-pans; ſpelter; braſs and paper ink-ſtands; ſteelyards; curriers knives and ſteels; ſcrews of many ſorts and ſizes, &c.

AMERICAN MANUFACTORY.

3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 12d. nails; ſcrew augers; ſpades, ſhovels and wood axes; ſhingling hatchets; black balls; crooked combs; Dutch ovens; wool and cotton cards; copper and iron teakettles; plow-lines, traces, bed-cords and laces, faſh-cord, fiſhing and chalk lines; wrapping and ſeine twine; ſpinning-wheels; a great variety of braſs andirons, braſs head and common iron ditto; red clover, timothy and hemp-ſeed, with many other articles not enumerated. Tf.

Philadelphia, Tenth mo. 2, 1792.

Mill-Stones and Boulting-Cloths.

FOR SALE, BY

ROBERT LEWIS and Co.

At their Stores and Mill-Stone Factory, adjoining George Latimer, on Pine-ſtreet Wharf,

BURR MILL-STONES of all ſizes and dimenſions, warranted of the firſt quality. Country MILL-STONES from the American Rock, of an excellent grit, and of any ſize that may be wanted. Alſo, FLINT-STONES for gudgeons to reſt on, of a very good kind.

A compleat aſſortment of BOULTING-CLOTHS, lately imported from the Manufactories, of ſuperior quality and texture, ſuitable for Boulting every kind of Flour, in the beſt and moſt expeditious manner.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A TRACT of 2275 acres, lying along the North road, forty miles above Eaſton, and within twenty of the river Delaware.

Another Tract of 435 acres, ſituate twenty-five miles above Eaſton, in the midſt of a thick ſettlement, nine miles from Shoemaker's Landing, on Delaware, and one mile from John Larner's tavern.

Payment will be taken in caſh, public ſecurities, or merchandize. Enquire as above. tbctf.

Philadelphia, June 4, 1792.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from his wife and eight children, a Negro Man, named ISAAC, belonging to the ſubſcriber. The ſaid Negro is about thirty-five years of age, about five feet eleven inches high, of a ſtraight ſtature, black complexion, hath two or three marks in his face, proceeding from the meaſles or chicken pox, but appears much like ſmall pox marks, believe one to be on his cheek, and one on his forehead, one of his middle fingers by a cut is bent, hath a ſmall mark on his breaſt by a bite in fighting, his legs long and ſlim, the calf nearly under the ham, is very artful and cunning, is ingenious, can work with carpenters' tools tolerably well, having been uſed to make moſt kinds of farming utenſils, building of log-houſes, and working with ſhip carpenters, is very fond of ſpirituous liquors, can drink agreat deal and not be intoxicated, ſpeaks much, and liſps a little when ſo doing; he abſconded from his owner laſt May was two years, and has moſt likely changed his name. Any perſon taking and ſecuring the ſaid run-away Negro in any gaol, ſo that his owner may have him delivered to him, the ſubſcriber, living near Sinepuxent Inlet, Worceſter county, ſtate of Maryland, or to Henry Parker, of Snowhill, in ſaid county, ſhall have the above reward of Thirty Dollars. EDWARD VANDOME.

Auguſt 10, 1792. * 3m.

TO BE SOLD,

BROKE into the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Norrinton townſhip, Montgomery county, the 8th of September laſt, a bay mare COLT, one white foot, between two and three years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and her away.

Oct. 12, 1792. † ANDREW SUPPLEE.

Currying and Leather-Selling Buſineſs.

GORDON and SHARPLESS,

BEG leave to inform their friends in particular, and the public in general, that they carry on the above buſineſs in all its various branches; they have on hand a large aſſortment of Soal Leather, Upper Leather, Calf-Skin, and Boot Legs, beſt Engliſh Ben and Crop Soals; alſo various kinds of Saddler's Leather, which they mean to ſell wholeſale and retail, upon the moſt reaſonable terms, for caſh or ſhort credit, No. 92, Cheſnut-ſtreet, near the corner of Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

A generous price will be given for all kinds of Leather in the rough, apply as above. Orders will be punctually attended to.

Philadelphia, September 24, 1792. t f.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ABRAHAM REESER, late of Springfield, Bucks county, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, legally proved, in order to be ſettled, by

ABRAHAM REESER, and WILLIAM BRYAN, } Executors.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

NOVEMBER, 1792.] THE [NUMBER 3261.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1792.

On Wednesday last the ship Mary, Captain Preble, arrived at New-York, after a passage of 37 days from Bristol.——By this and other late arrivals, at New-York, from London, Liverpool, Bristol, and Glasgow, papers are received to the 27th of September, from which the following are extracts:—

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 1.

The Grand Signior having appointed the Tartarian Prince Bachti Gherai, who commanded the Tartarian forces during the late war against Russia, to the Khan of the Cuban, with a considerable revenue for the support of his dignity, the Grand Vizier, and the rest of the ministry, invited him to a magnificent entertainment on the 19th of last month on the Canal, at which the Grand Signior was present incognito. During the repast, the Tartarian Prince had the imprudence to talk in the most indecent manner against the ministers who had negociated it. To punish him for his folly, he was immediately deprived of his dignity, and sent into exile in the island of Mytiline.

The Lady of the French Ambassador, accompanied by her three daughters, is departed from Malta; the Ambassador from Poland is recalled.

The produce of grain in the environs of Symrna has been exceedingly scanty, and in Egypt they complain of famine.

VIENNA, September 8.

On Monday last an extraordinary Council was held at the Palace, at which the Emperor, and the Vice Chancellor Count Cobenzel, for the first time since his appointment to be a minister of conference, assisted. The above conference was said to be measures to be taken in the present situation of the affairs of France, and various have been the reports circulated upon the subject. It seems, however, to be certain, that the State Referendary, Baron Spielman, with the Councillor Baron Kolmback, as Actuary, will shortly go to Coblentz, in which place, or in Luxembourg, a Congress is to be held upon French affairs: it is said, that Spain, England, Holland, and other powers, will be invited to send Ambassadors to it, and that Baron de Bretuil will appear at that meeting on the part of the French Princes. At the above Congress it is thought that the form of government for the provinces which may be taken will be settled, and if affairs go prosperously, a negociation will be begun between the United Powers and the French Princes, with the principal cities and departments of France; but as all this must depend upon the events of the war, we cannot foresee how far they may be brought to maturity.

In the mean time it seems intended to reinforce the forces acting against France with 20,000 men; that number, at least, are to be kept ready to march, in case they are wanted; and a like number of the Prussians are also ordered to be in readiness.

It is said that the Empress of Russia, on account of the distance and great expence that would attend marching her troops into France, wishes, in lieu of the 30,000 men she is by treaty to furnish, to pay her quota in money.

Sir Sidney Smith, Commander Grand Cross of the order of the Sword, is arrived here, and the day before yesterday was presented at Prince Kaunitz's. It was supposed this officer would have remained with the King of Prussia, but it is understood that he expressed himself in such strong terms on the affairs of Poland, and espoused the cause of the Poles with such warmth, that a great coolness ensued between him and the leading members of the Prussian cabinet, who favoured the Counter Revolution system; in consequence of which he quitted the army, notwithstanding the King continued to shew him every mark of favour.

AMSTERDAM, September 14.

The new regulations of the quota-parts, adopted in the States General last week, have not given satisfaction to the inhabitants of the Province of Holland, who think themselves sacrificed to the conveniencies of the other Provinces: all those who are engaged in trade are very much afraid that their taxes, which are already heavy, will be still further augmented, to make good the additional part of the public contributions, which they must pay. Meetings, therefore, are held of the merchants both at Amsterdam and Rotterdam, for the purpose of applying to the provincial states, in order to obtain that the surplus may be raised, not from the people, but from certain economical regulations, which might be made in several branches of the administration. It is expected that this measure will be attended with the desired success, as the stadtholder and the patriots have but one opinion upon this point.

Though the republic have fully determined to take no part in the war against France, at least till the progress of the French armies becomes more decisive, they however give them every possible assistance. The troops are at the same time advancing towards the frontiers. Some of them yesterday set out for Breda and Maestricht. Immense magazines are forming in the latter, and large quantities of ammunition are carried up the Meuse to Namur and Dinant. Recruiting is permitted also at Bois le Duc, in Dutch Brabant, where many deserters arrive daily, who are sent off to the French princes.

The fate of France continues to interest, in a very sensible manner, the generality of the people here. The fortune of every individual appears as if depending on the issue of affairs the country may have: but great uneasiness is entertained left a total dismemberment of the kingdom take place, and left, as every thing at present gives us reason to conclude, it should be established into a republic. Most minds are infatuated with the old prejudice that France cannot be any thing but a monarchy. This monarchial malady has infected the minds of many Frenchmen, and if the national convention decree a republican form of government, it is much to be feared that several departments will desert the common cause. Should this happen, public credit will experience a most violent shock, which will be felt in other countries, but more in Holland than any where else.

The French minister at the Hague lives now as a plain individual. He has entered into an agreement with some rich Dutch contractors, who have engaged to supply the French armies with horses and muskets by the way of Dunkirk. This week a very large number were sent. The quantities of muskets in the republic is inconceivable; the merchants at Culembourg had in their possession almost 15,000. Rotterdam furnishes also a great number. The government is not much pleased to see these arms sent out of the country, and above all sent to France; but as they belong to private persons, it cannot prevent them from selling them. In this case government would have no other resource than that of purchasing them itself, at a higher price than that of France, but this would be an embarrassing step at present, on account of the scarcity of money in the public treasury.

BRUSSELS, September 21.

An ordinance of the king of Prussia is about to appear here, in which all the administrative bodies are enjoined to recal their faithful priests, to drive from their territory all the intruders who have taken the oaths of the new constitution; to restore to the churches their sacred vases, silver ornaments and titles; and all this is to be done under a penalty of a confiscation of their property and corporal punishment. The ordinance is printed, and ready to be distributed.

The emigrants stationed at Thionville are all setting out for Verdun and the environs, and are to be replaced by 9000 Austrians, now on their way from Landau, under the command of General Derdach. Thionville, which has not yet been vigorously attempted, is to undergo a regular siege.

Lille is so blockaded, that no one can enter or quit it. All the large artillery has been removed from Ath, to its environs, and General Beaulieu is encamped within half a league of that city: all the peasants in the environs tender to the Austrians a voluntary offer of their services.

French ecclesiastics are constantly arriving here; notwithstanding they are very numerous, they find every necessary succour.

Intelligence has just been received here, which, from the favourable nature of the accounts from the army, already published by authority, there is every reason to believe authentic, that the King of Prussia took possession of Chalons the day before yesterday. The Bishop of that diocese, who is here, has received orders to hold himself in readiness to set out with his Clergy, on the 24th, to repair thither, and re-establish himself in his charge.

The government has just granted the sum of 28000 livres to form an establishment for them at Ath, where they will be lodged, and will receive a daily allowance of 25 sous. They are also to be allowed 20 sous per diem for the performance of their religious duties. In the interim the public subscriptions provide for all their necessities.

The French ladies are employed in making shirts, which are distributed to those who arrive, the office of charitable contributions supplying the linen. Before the conclusion of the ensuing week, the archbishop of Rheims and the bishop of Soissons will, it is thought, set out for their dioceses. We have just received the intelligence that the Prussian advanced guards are at Rheims: another official bulletin will make its appearance this evening.

PARIS, September 7.

At three o'clock in the afternoon of the fatal 2d of September, the sanguinary mob reached the temple, where they were met by two of the commissioners from the National Assembly. It was with great difficulty they could be restrained from further acts of violence; they demanded the head of the Queen: the commissioners, therefore, to prevent a greater mischief, found it necessary to accompany them to the tower of the temple, one of their leaders carrying on a pole the head of the princess de Lamballe.

The commissioners, attended by an officer of the national gaurd, and M. Palloi, the manager of the works round the temple, undertook to inform the king and queen of what was transacting, and the people insisted on their viewing the spectacle they had brought. The head of the unfortunate victim was displayed, on their majesties presenting themselves at a window. The queen and her daughter madame Elizabeth, according to the report of a violent Paris print, displayed, for the first time, some sensibility; and the king, who obeyed without any hesitation, said to the commissioners, Sir, you are in the right.

[We have noticed this remark, in order to shew the base calumnies that are propagated concerning these august personages.]

When the mob went to the prison de la Force, where the royal attendants were chiefly confined, the princess de Lamballe went down on her knees to implore a suspension of her fate for 24 hours. This was at first granted, until a second mob, more ferocious than the first, forced her apartment, and decapiated her. The circumstances which attended her death were such as makes humanity shudder, and which decency forbids us to repeat; previous to her death the mob offered her every insult. Her thighs were cut across, and her bowels and heart torn from her, and for two days her mangled body was dragged through the streets.

When the Duke of Brunswick took possession of Verdun, he sent the following notice to the administrators of the department of La Meuse: We, the deputy of the Grand Council of war of the King of Prussia, and in the name of his said majesty, enjoin M. Goffin, President of the department of La Meuse, to repair to-morrow at three o'clock in the afternoon to the Hotel de Ville of Verdun, on affairs relating to his department, and under penalty of military execution.

The order was instantly obeyed by the President and the Procureur General.—The Duke of Brunswick's orders have as much influence as those of the National Assembly.

M. Roland, minister for the home department (blushing for the iniquities and massacres of his countrymen) thought fit, on Tuesday, to write the following letter to M. Santerre, dated the 4th of September, in the fourth year of Liberty:

"In the name of the nation, by order of the National Assembly and the Executive power, I enjoin you, sir, to use all the means placed in your power by the law, to secure the safety of persons and property; and you are hereby made responsible for every violence done to any citizen whatsoever in Paris. I send you a copy of the law which ordains you to preserve that security, and keep up that attention to it which I recommend to you hereby. I have acquainted the National Assembly and the Mayor of Paris with the orders I have given you.

ROLAND."

HAGUE, September 25.

The Stadtholder, ever since the year 1787, when he was raised to greater power than he before enjoyed, has been perfectly sensible that this power would not be lasting, unless he gained over to his interest the principal families in the country. As the spirit of patriotism had alienated a great number at that period, he has since employed every possible method to gain their favour, and honours, employments, dignities, and money have not been spared; the success of this attempt has in a great measure answered his sanguine expectations. There were some, however, who would have resisted the temptation laid for them, but the late events in France have brought a kind of disgrace upon the name of liberty. The friends of the Stadtholder have taken every advantage of these atrocities, and since the 10th of August, the families most attached to the cause of France, both at Amsterdam and Rotterdam, have entirely changed their sentiments. So true is it, that undefined liberty can please none but those who have no property.

The Court still continues at Breda, which is most conveniently situated for receiving news; and in the present circumstances to receive news from the armies early is of no small importance. We have no certain intelligence yet, respecting a battle which is said to have taken place between the armies.

The unhappy affair respecting the Swiss Guards in France has excited among the Swiss Guards at the Hague an equal share of grief and indignation, as they are persuaded that their countrymen were by no means culpable. An officer, who had the good fortune to escape from popular vengeance on the 10th of August, has written an account of the whole transaction, dated at Paris the day after it took place. It has been sent to the Swiss regiment at the Hague, who intend to publish it. This officer was an eye witness of the whole, positively asserts, that it is absolutely false that the Swiss fired first upon the people. It may, however, be readily perceived, that this testimony ought to appear a little suspicious, as all the French accounts flatly contradict it.

To cure the burthens of the people here, a plan is now in agitation to render saleable the greater part of the places, offices and employments, formerly in the gift of Burgomasters, regents, &c. As there are a vast number of these places in this country, such a measure would bring an immense sum to the public treasury: It would however, be very impolitic, as it would prove a temptation to those who purchase these offices, to oppress their fellow-citizens, in order to indemnify themselves; many families of the regency oppose this proposal, which was made to the States yesterday.

Several of the officers who accompanied M. La Fayette, have passed through this place, with an intention of going to England, as they do not wish to take any share in the cause of the emigrant French Princes. Five of them have just now set out for Helvoetsluys.

LONDON, September 13.

Lord Auckland has communicated officially to the States General, "that his sovereign had been apprized of the resolution which their High Mightinesses had formed, of interrupting all official communication with M. Maulde, the French Charge d'Affairs; and that the principles of his Royal Master perfectly coincided with those which had dictated the said resolution of their High Mightinesses. He had, in consequence given orders to his Minister, to observe the same conduct with respect to M. Chauvlin, Resident at the Court of Great-Britain.

Letters from Madrid, received yesterday, assert, that since that Court has been informed of the events of the 10th of August, at Paris, and the injurious treatment his Most Christian Majesty had received, the system of neutrality, which that government had adopted, is entirely changed.

Orders have in consequence been given in Catalonia, that each inhabitant shall furnish a statement of the number of carriages, waggons, horses and mules in his possession, and shall have them ready for delivery on the earliest notice.---His Catholic Majesty has also ordered, that all the straw in the country betwixt Barcelona and Figueras shall be purchased.

Extract of a private letter from Thionville, September 8.

"I am now before Thionville, which we have summoned to surrender, and have received a gasconade, in the French way, for answer, which will draw upon the inhabitants a vengeance which must unhappily be indiscriminate.

"Montmedi is fallen into our hands.—The obstinacy of the defence precluded the saving the inhabitants from pillage, which during 4 hours was exercised by our troops with an unsparing rigor, capable of dismaying others. The campaign wears the appearance of tedious slaughter and multiplied sieges."

A letter from M. Luckner incloses a note received by him from M. Dumourier, commander in chief of the French army at Grandpre, in which the latter states, that two principal attacks were made upon his left and right wings on the 13th inst. in both of which the Prussians were repulsed with loss. A detachment of Prussian light troops had entered an abbatis of wood, from which he had sent 5 battalions to remove them. At the time of his writing he expected that another attack would be made on the same day, if the weather, which was then very bad, should permit it.

The garrison at Thionville have been twice successful in sorties, and the Prussians will be obliged to commence the siege in form, at a considerable expence of what is most

valuable to them, time. Montmedi is blockaded. The report here is, that the King of Pruſſia is blockaded in Verdun, but this cannot be exactly true. The French armies make it difficult for the Pruſſians to advance, and do, in ſome meaſure, encloſe them on three ſides; but the diſtance between the oppoſed bodies is ſo great, that their ſituation is very different from what is generally underſtood by a blockade. We are alſo to wait the event of the laſt attack upon M. Dumourier to know whether the Pruſſians remain encloſed or not.

The French Generals appear to have very good intelligence of the Duke of Brunſwick's preparations and movements.

Monſieur Kellerman had heard that this attack would be made, ſoon enough to permit his marching from Toul, where he was poſted on the left of the Pruſſians, towards Chalons, for the purpoſe of covering that town in any event of the action. As he approached Bar-le-Duc on this march, the Pruſſian advanced guard fell back towards Verdun.

The eagerneſs of the people to enliſt for Military ſervice encreaſes. In ſome villages fathers have enrolled themſelves with their ſons, and in others the young women have bound themſelves in a general reſolution, to marry none who ſhall not have ſerved in the preſent campaign. But arms are ſtill much wanted for the volunteers. The department of la Marne, which ſupplies eighteen thouſand men, has but ſix thouſand muſquets for them. Thirty thouſand ſtand are expected to arrive in Paris on Monday.

The Dutch mail confirms the report of the ſucceſsful ſortie made by the French from Thionville. It ſays—"the beſieged diſplay not merely firmneſs, but thinking "themſelves out of all danger of being taken, they inſult "the beſiegers, and approach even ſo near, as particu- "larly to direct their muſquetry againſt the camp of the "Emigrant French, which is in the centre of the allies. "The ſon of Count d'Artois was very near being killed "by a cannon-ſhot; a perſon was killed by his ſide. The "artillery is played with great effect. The Auſtrians have "chiefly exerted themſelves to lay the town in aſhes, in- "ſtead of attacking it by a regular ſiege."

A letter from a French officer in the emigrant camp, to his friend, an emigrant in London, gives the following account of the fall of the Prince de Hohenloe: "New batteries had been erected, from which it was intended to bombard Thionville, by the ſide of the gate of Metz. The beſieged ſaw the intention, and they played their artillery with ſuch effect, as completely to demoliſh the works. While the Prince de Hohenloe was this day reconnoitring the direction of the fire, a cannon ſhot cut in two an officer by his ſide. The Prince fell by the ſhock of the wind of the ball, and for three hours every art has been tried in vain, to bring him to life. We fear he is killed.

"The firmneſs of the garriſon is wonderful. They chiefly direct their attacks on the French camp, apparently in a ſort of inſulting ſport; for they might do more injury to the Auſtrians, who are poſted nearer to the point of attack. But they do it evidently to mark to the allies their hatred of the French, and their plan has ſo far ſucceeded, that the Auſtrian ſoldiers cannot ſuppreſs evident marks of pleaſure at this conduct. "So long as they aim at one another," they mutter, "we hope every ſhot will tell."

This letter we give preciſely as it has been handed to us. We cannot anſwer for its veracity.

Sept. 21. The account received in Paris, on Friday morning, of a cannonade heard on the ſide of M. Demourier, the Commander in Chief of the French army at Grandpre, the event of which was not then known, is now thus accounted for, by the partizans of the Jacobins. A corps of Pruſſian light troops, penetrating an abbatis of wood, had began to take poſt on one of his flanks, and he had ſent five battalions to repulſe them, which he had no doubt was done. The Pruſſian army, in the mean time, attacked his right and left wings at Marel and Mortaud, and at both places they were repulſed with conſiderable loſs. This happened on the 13th of September. M. Demourier, who inſtantly ſent off his ſhort account to M. Luckner, adds, "I have ſome reaſon to hope, that the attack will re-commence this day, if the weather, which is dreadful, permits it."

The Pruſſian army, in the neighbourhood of Verdun they ſay, is blocked by M. Dumourier and Kellerman on one ſide, but not cloſely, and it is at preſent in no danger; their communication with Luxembourg being open by means of Longwi. From this latter place a great number of men, and nearly all the mortars, have been drawn to the ſiege of Thionville, which will immediately begin in form,

The camp of Mons has been broke up, and the Auſtrian army under the duke of SaxeTeſchen, is expected daily to fall upon Lille or Valenciennes. All the roads to the former place have been intercepted, and the courier from Paris has been obliged to return. It appears, that the Auſtrians have friends in the French quarters, and information of whatever paſſes there.

In conſequence of M. Dumourier's orders to ſend him, from the camp at Maulde, a diviſion of eight battalions and two ſquadrons of troops to reinforce his army, it was determined on in a council of war, that the camp would be ſo much weakened by the neceſſary obedience to this requiſition, that it could not hold out againſt the enemy, and it was in conſequence broken up.

The Auſtrians, however, advanced towards the camp with ſo much rapidity, that the greateſt confuſion prevailed in the French army, It retired in the utmoſt diſorder under ſhelter of the guns of Valenciennes and Conde, leaving to the enemy its baggage, artillery, tilted waggons, &c. The number of French killed and taken priſoners is not exactly aſcertainted. It is certain, however, that the Auſtrians, by having made themſelves maſters of Mortagne, St. Amand, and Chateau l'Abbaye, have the whole of the northern frontiers of France upon them.

On the 11th inſt. the third nothern battalion, on its way from Douay to Lille, was attacked by the Auſtrians at the village of Faches. The ſoldiers fled inſtantly without the ſmalleſt reſiſtance, and ſeveral were made priſoners, the reſt ſeeking by different roads the place of their deſtination. At this time all the roads which lead to Lille are intercepted, inſomuch that the courier and dilligence from Paris have not been able to reach that city.

A letter from Wieſſenburg, dated September 1, ſays--"Since part of our troops, namely, a corps of 10,000 men, under General Cuſtine, is gone towards Metz, the army under the Count Van Erbach begins to make more threatening motions, which occaſion the more alarm among the inhabitans, as that army daily increaſes, whilſt ours is weakened by the above detachment having been ſent away: however, the enemy are not yet numerous enough to make any progreſs of importance in the Eliſas, but are ſufficiently ſtrong to ſtrike a coup de main, if the French army is not upon its guard.

We are aſſured from Vienna, that orders have been ſent to the commandant General of the Netherlands, that the French General La Fayette ſhould be well treated.

A detachment of the garriſon of Sur Louis, entered Merzig, a town in the electorate of Treves, on the 9th inſtant, and after deſtroying a magazine of corn belonging to the Auſtrians, plundered the rich abbey of Wadgeſſen.

M. La Fayette is to be conducted to the citadel of Weſel.

The French emigrants are not permitted to act for themſelves. They form the rear guard of the combined army, and garriſon the places taken by it.

The amiable Princeſs de Lamballe, was in England about two years ago, in perfect ſafety; but was not able to withſtand the preſſing invitation of the Queen of France, who wiſhed her to return, and aſſured her ſhe was perfectly free of danger.---Who indeed, could have ſuſpected the fatal cataſtrophe, of the 2d of September! The Queen is inconſolable.

It cannot be denied, that the unhappy monarch of France has fallen a victim to the vices of his miniſters and minions. By weak and violent meaſures they diſſeminated the ſeeds of ſedition; but all the odium was thrown upon the ſovereign. The beſt of Kings, under the management of bad miniſters, loſes, never to be recalled, the eſteem of his ſubjects. Suſpicion begets diſguſt; diſguſt begets contempt; and contempt fails not to expreſs itſelf in the moſt audacious and outrageous terms. Thus Louis was precipitated from his greatneſs. His final deſtiny remains yet in the womb of time.

From theſe truths, however, this leſſon may be learnt, that a people once incenſed by the mal-adminiſtration of fooliſh miniſters, will ſcarcely allow their Prince any good intentions; that when their jealouſy is arouſed, the effuſions of pity and compliments on his private virtues, may be deemed acts of inſolence and hypocriſy; and that when they proceed to an open rupture, the ſubjects throw off the maſque, and inflict upon the fallen monarch all the ſharp and bitter aggravation of his misfortune.

No advices of any kind have been received this day from France, nor were there any regular accounts yeſterday.

We underſtand that an eminent merchant in this city had an expreſs, ſtating, that the city of Rouen had declared, that it was diſpoſed to accept the conditions offered by the invading deſpots of Germany, in preference to continuing longer expoſed to the brutal violence of the party now prevailing: and that in conſequence of this, of the fear that the example might be followed, a body of men had ſet off from Paris to chaſtiſe the city of Rouen.

NEW-YORK, November 9.

The brig Jeanie, from Glaſgow, on the paſſage to this port, off the coaſt of Ireland, and about 20 leagues at ſea, fell in with an open boat, having on board four young gentlemen belonging to Cork, who had loſt their way in a fog. Capt. Martin very humanely took them on board, and brought them here.

PHILADELPHIA, November, 14.

On Tueſday ſe'nnight the Preſident of the United States met both Houſes of the National Legiſlature in the Senate Chamber, and delivered the following Speech:——

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives,

IT is ſome abatement of the ſatisfaction, with which I meet you on the preſent occaſion, that in felicitating you on a continuation of the national proſperity, generally, I am not able to add to it information that the Indian hoſtilities, which have for ſome time paſt diſtreſſed our north weſtern frontiers, have terminated.

You will, I am perſuaded, learn, with no leſs concern than I communicate it, that reiterated endeavours towards effecting a pacification have hitherto iſſued only in new and outrageous proofs of perſevering hoſtility on the part of the tribes with whom we are in conteſt. An earneſt deſire to procure tranquility to this frontier—to ſtop the farther effuſion of human blood—to arreſt the progreſs of expence—to forward the prevalent wiſh of the nation for peace, has led to ſtrenuous efforts, through various channels, to accompliſh theſe deſirable purpoſes: in making which efforts, I conſulted leſs my own anticipations of the event, or the ſcruples which ſome conſiderations were calculated to inſpire, than the wiſh to find the object attainable, or, if not attainable, to aſcertain unequivocally that ſuch is the caſe.

A detail of the meaſures which have been purſued, and of their conſequences, which will be laid before you, while it will confirm to you the want of ſucceſs, thus far will, I truſt, evince that means as proper and as efficacious as could have been deviſed, have been employed. The iſſue of ſome of them, indeed, is ſtill depending: but a favourable one, though not to be deſpaired of, is not promiſed by any thing that has yet happened.

In the courſe of the attempts which have been made, ſome valuable citizens have fallen victims to their zeal for the public ſervice. A ſanction, commonly reſpected even among ſavages, has been found, in this inſtance, inſufficient to protect from maſſacre the emiſſaries of peace. It will, I preſume, be duly conſidered, whether the occaſion does not call for an exerciſe of liberality towards the families of the deceaſed.

It muſt add to your concern, to be informed, that beſides the the continuation of hoſtile appearances among the tribes north of the Ohio, ſome threatening ſymptoms have of late been revived among ſome of thoſe ſouth of it.

A part of the Cherokees, known by the name of Chickamagas, inhabiting five villages on the Teneſſee river, have long been in the practice of committing depredations on the neighbouring ſettlements.

It was hoped that the treaty of Holſton, made with the Cherokee nation in July, 1791, would have prevented a repetition of ſuch depredations. But the event has not anſwered this hope. The Chickamagas, aided by ſome banditti of another tribe, in their vicinity, have recently perpetrated wanton and unprovoked hoſtilities upon the citizens of the United States in that quarter. The information which has been received on this ſubject will be laid before you. Hitherto defenſive precautions only have been ſtrictly enjoined and obſerved.

It is not underſtood that any breach of treaty, or aggreſſion whatſoever, on the part of the United States, or their citizens, is even alledged as a pretext for the ſpirit of hoſtility in this quarter.

I have reaſon to believe that every practicable exertion has been made (purſuant to the proviſion by law for that purpoſe) to be prepared for the alternative of a proſecution of the war, in the event of a failure of pacific overtures. A large proportion of the troops authorized to be raiſed have been recruited though the number is ſtill incomplete. And pains have been taken to diſcipline, and put them in condition for the particular kind of ſervice to be performed. A delay of operations (beſides being dictated by the meaſures which were purſuing towards a pacific termination of the war) has been in itſelf deemed preferable to immature efforts. A ſtatement, from the proper department, with regard to the number of troops raiſed, and ſome other points which have been ſuggeſted, will afford more preciſe information, as a guide to the legiſlative conſultations; and among other things will enable Congreſs to judge whether ſome additional ſtimulus to the recruiting ſervice may not be adviſeable.

In looking forward to the future expence of the operations, which may be found inevitable, I derive conſolation from the information I received, that the product of the revenues for the preſent year is likely to ſupercede the neceſſity of additional burthens on the community, for the ſervice of the enſuing year. This, however, will be better aſcertained in the courſe of the ſeſſion: and it is proper to add, that the information alluded to proceeds upon the ſuppoſition of no material extenſion of the ſpirit of hoſtility.

I cannot diſmiſs the ſubject of Indian affairs, without again recommending to your conſideration the expediency of more adequate proviſion for giving energy to the laws throughout our interior frontier; and for reſtraining the commiſſion of outrages upon the Indians; without which all pacific plans muſt prove nugatory. To enable, by competent rewards, the employment of qualified and truſty perſons to reſide among them, as agents, would alſo contribute to the preſervation of peace and good neighbourhood.

If, in addition to theſe expedients, an eligible plan could be deviſed for promoting civilization among the friendly tribes, for carrying on trade with them, upon a ſcale equal to their wants, and under regulations calculated to protect them from impoſition and extortion, its influence in cementing their intereſts with ours could not but be conſiderable.

The proſperous ſtate of our revenue has been intimated. This would be ſtill more the caſe, were it not for the impediments, which in ſome places continue to embarraſs the collection of the duties on ſpirits diſtilled within the United States.—Theſe impediments have leſſened, and are leſſening in local extent;—and, as applied to the community at large, the contentment with the law appears to be progreſſive. But ſymptoms of increaſed oppoſition having lately manifeſted themſelves in certain quarters, I judged a ſpecial interpoſition on my part proper and adviſeable; and, under this impreſſion, have iſſued a proclamation, warning againſt all unlawful combinations and proceedings, having for their object or tending to obſtruct the operation of the law in queſtion, and announcing that all lawful ways and means would be ſtrictly put in execution for bringing to juſtice the infractors thereof, and ſecuring obedience thereto.

Meaſures have alſo been taken for the proſecuting of offenders; and Congreſs may be aſſured, that nothing within conſtitutional and legal limits, which may depend on me, ſhall be wanting to aſſert and maintain the juſt authority of the laws.—In fulfilling this truſt I ſhall count entirely upon the full co-operation of the other departments of the government, and upon the zealous ſupport of all good citizens.

I cannot forbear to bring again into the view of the legiſlature the ſubject of a reviſion of the judiciary ſyſtem.—A repreſentation from the judges of the ſupreme court, which will be laid before you, points out ſome of the inconveniences that are experienced.—In the courſe of the execution of the laws, conſiderations ariſe out of the ſtructure of that ſyſtem, which, in ſome caſes, tend to relax their efficacy.—As connected with this ſubject, proviſions to facilitate the taking of bail upon proceſſes out of the courts of the United States, and a ſupplementary definition of offences againſt the conſtitution and laws of the union, and of the puniſhment for ſuch offences, will, it is preſumed, be found worthy of particular attention.

Obſervations on the value of peace with other nations are unneceſſary. It would be wiſe, however, by timely proviſions, to guard againſt thoſe acts of our own citizens, which might tend to diſturb it, and to put ourſelves in a condition to give that ſatisfaction to foreign nations, which we may ſometimes have occaſion to require from them. I particularly recommend to your conſideration, the means of preventing thoſe aggreſſions by our citizens on the territory of other nations, and other infractions of the law of nations, which, furniſhing juſt ſubject of complaint, might endanger our peace with them; and, in general, the maintenance of a friendly intercourſe with foreign powers, will be preſented to your attention by the expiration of the law for that purpoſe, which takes place, if not renewed, at the cloſe of the preſent ſeſſion.

In the execution of the authority given by the legiſlature, meaſures have been taken for engaging ſome artiſts from abroad, to aid in the eſtabliſhment of our mint; others have been employed at home; proviſion has been made of the requiſite buildings, and theſe are now put into proper condition for the purpoſes of the eſtabliſhment. There has alſo been a ſmall beginning in the coinage of half dimes; the want of ſmall coins in circulation calling the firſt attention to them.

The regulation of foreign coins, in correſpondency with the principles of our national coinage, as being eſſential to their due operation, and to order in our money concerns, will, I doubt not, be reſumed and completed.

It is repreſented that ſome proviſions in the law, which eſtabliſhes the poſt-office, operate, in experiment, againſt the tranſmiſſion of newſpapers to diſtant parts of the country. Should this, upon due enquiry, be found to be the fact, a full conviction of the importance of facilitating the circulation of political intelligence and information, will, I doubt not, lead to the application of a remedy.

The adoption of a conſtitution for the ſtate of Kentucky has been notified to me. The legiſlature will ſhare with me in the ſatisfaction which ariſes from an event intereſting to the happineſs of the part of the nation to which it relates, and conducive to the general order.

It is proper likewiſe to inform you, that ſince my laſt communication on the ſubject, and in further execution of the acts ſeverally making proviſion for the public debt, and for the reduction thereof, three new loans have been effected, each for three millions of florins; one at Antwerp, at the annual intereſt of 4½ per cent. with an allowance of 4 per cent. in lieu of all charges, and the other two at Amſterdam, at the annual intereſt of 4 per cent. with an allowance of 5½ per cent. in one caſe, and of 5 per cent. in the other, in lieu of all charges. The rates of theſe loans, and the circumſtances under which they have been made, are confirmations of the high ſtate of our credit abroad.

Among the objects to which theſe funds have been directed to be applied, the payment of the debts due to certain foreign officers, according to the proviſion made during laſt ſeſſion, has been embraced.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I entertain a ſtrong hope, that the ſtate of the national finances is now ſufficiently matured, to enable you to enter upon a ſyſtematic and effectual arrangement for the regular redemption and diſcharge of the public debt, according to the right which has been reſerved to the government.—No meaſure can be more deſirable, whether viewed with an eye to its intrinſic importance, or to the general ſentiment and wiſh of the nation.

Proviſion is likewiſe requiſite to the reimburſement of the loan which has been made of the bank of the United States, purſuant to the 11th ſection of the act by which it is incorporated—in fulfilling the public ſtipulations in this particular, it is expected a valuable ſaving will be made.

Appropriations for the current ſervice of the enſuing year, and for ſuch extraordinaries as may require proviſion, will demand, and I doubt not will engage, your early attention.

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I content myſelf with recalling your attention, generally, to

such objects, not particularized in my present, as have been suggested in my former communications to you.

Various temporary laws will expire during the present session, among these, that which regulates trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes will merit particular notice.

The results of your common deliberations hitherto will, I trust, be productive of solid and durable advantages to our constituents; such as, by conciliating more and more their ultimate suffrege, will tend to strengthen and confirm their attachment to that constitution and government, upon which, under divine providence, materially, depend their union, their safety, and their happiness.

Still further to promote and secure these inestimable ends, there is nothing which can have a more powerful tendency, than the careful cultivation of harmony, combined with a due regard to stability, in the public councils.

G. WASHINGTON.

United States, November 6, 1792.

By Yesterday's Mail.

NEW-YORK, November 10.

An obliging correspondent has favoured us with "The Star," a London paper, printed on the 28th of September, received by the ship Diligence, Captain Neil, who arrived in this port, on Thursday, in 38 days from Bristol. This paper contains little else than the proceedings of the National Assembly of France, on the last day of their glorious career, viz. September 21, and the proceedings of the NATIONAL CONVENTION OF FRANCE, of the 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th of the same month. These very interesting and important proceedings, we have not time nor room to detail this day, but we have faithfully abstracted the substance of them, for the eager perusal of the FRIENDS to the RIGHTS of MAN, viz.

The National Assembly, after an existence of one year, closed in a chearful and truly patriotic stile, by addressing the National Convention, of whom a sufficient number had that day convened, and resigning the great trust of the nation, the reigns of authority, to their charge. In this address they felicitate themselves, on the happy reception of those measures which they were driven to (by the perfidy of ONE MAN) for the preservation of 24,000,000 of people.—They mention the perils which France had experienced since the 10th of August, and the perplexity of their situation.---You are, say they, invested with the *unlimited confidence of France;* commissioned by it, to let its internal enemies hear the voice of its independence; authorised to chain at home, the monsters of anarchy, and make every head bend under the *protecting* and *avenging* sword of the law.---The nation wishes for LIBERTY and EQUALITY---by the aid of Heaven, you can soon give to Frenchmen LIBERTY, LAWS, and PEACE. These three emphatical words, were inscribed by the Greeks, on the walls of the Temple of Delphos---print them, with indelible characters, on the whole surface of the territory of France, and confidence, due submission and durable happiness, will be the blessed consequence. The Assembly decreed, that they would proceed in a body to the Thuelleries, and act as a *guard to the Convention.* Ye sons of despots say, is not this a test of patriotism, and does it not remind you of the great Cincinnatus at the plough?

The Convention entered *Convention Hall*, at half past one on the same day, amid incessant plaudits, and proceeded to business. M. PETION, PRESIDENT OF FRANCE, to reside in the National Palace. After organizing the House, they proceeded to *ceremonies*, but they seemed all of opinion, that *equality* should be observed; that their great business was, to *free* the people, by *hurling Monarchs* to *destruction*---they finally declared, that there could be no constitution, but that which is accepted by the people; that law must resume its empire; that territorial property, and the fruits of industry, are sacred; that they will concert the mode which the French people at large shall pursue, to manifest their opinions respecting the constitution, which shall be presented to them. They decreed, that those laws and powers which had not been abrogated or suspended, shall be provisionally preserved and supported. and that existing taxes shall be collected: M. Callot d'Herbois, just as they were about adjourning, rose and said, "There is one declaration, which ought not to be deferred, even until evening,---it is, THE ETERNAL ABOLITION OF ROYALTY IN FRANCE, some debate arose, but finally, the following decree was obtained---"THE NATIONAL CONVENTION DECREES, THAT ROYALTY IS ABOLISHED IN FRANCE."---*Vive la Nation!* &c. was vociferated from every quarter.

In the evening, three commissioners were appointed to inspect the works at the camp of Paris. M. Condoret was appointed Vice-President. Officers of departments appeared at the bar, expressed satisfaction at seeing France delivered from the scourge of tyrants, and swore to discharge their duties with fidelity and punctuality. Three commissioners were appointed to inspect the ex funds and treasury—several deputations were admitted, who congratulated and promised support.

On the 22d, decreed—1. That all public acts shall be dated, "The 1st year of the *French Republic.*" 2. That the state seal shall be changed, and have for legend, "*French Republic.*" 3. That the national seal shall represent a woman sitting under a bundle of arms, and having in her hand a pike, with the cap of liberty upon it, and on the exergue, "*Archives of the French Republic.*" 4. That petitioners shall not be admitted at the bar, but during the evening sitting. Three commissioners were sent to enquire into the disturbances at Orleans, and to assist to quell them. It was decreed, after much debate, "That all the administrative and judicial bodies should be re-elected"—"That all judges may be chosen, without distinction, from among the citizens." The following letter, from Gen. Dumourier, was then read—"Last night, after making an attack of 8 hours on the post of Kellerman, the Prussians, who lost many men, continued their march on the left, I shall not remain long in my present post, but follow the enemy, and, if they advance towards Rheims, I shall *hem them in.* I am perfectly satisfied with seven battalions of federates who have just arrived; they are perfectly obedient, and love discipline." Signed, Dumourier. A letter was read, announcing, that the enemy's force seemed bent towards Valenciennes.

On the 23d commissioners report from Orleans, that order was restored. Decreed, that the military committee should have access when they pleased---that there shall be a committee of war, in two sections, to concert together. The conduct of Spain was discussed, and commissioners proposed to be sent for information. General Montesquiou's conduct censured for having sent false information, &c.

On the 24th threats from the Diet of Arau, were received by letter, to invade France. Gen. Dumourier has evacuated Chalons, by way of precaution. The day terminated by these two decrees---1st, "The French nation no longer acknowledges princes." 2d, "The national convention, in consequence, suppresses all appendages."

It would seem that Thomas Paine, author of "The Rights of Man," was a member of the French national convention. There is an interim of 18 days, in which we have had no accounts from Europe, viz. from September 8 to 26; there have, doubtless, in this space of time, many important events taken place, which have not come to our knowledge, but which shall be faithfully narrated when received. From all that is come to hand, we have no reason to suppose, but that the citizens of France are very unanimous---that they are in a fair way of obtaining a good government of laws, and of not only defending themselves from the band of tyrants which have invaded their territory, but also of exterminating them from off the face of the earth:---Thus do they demand the good wishes and congratulations of every free people.

The President's speech at the opening of the present session, on the subject of the opposition to the laws in the western country of this state, the firm answer of the two houses of Congress, the judicious charge of the Chief Justice of Pennsylvania on that subject, and the patriotic answer of the Grand Jury, evince a firm disposition from all quarters to support the laws of the union, which have been most disgracefully trampled on by the resolutions of Pittsburgh. By the Chief Justice's charge it appears, that the governor of this state has taken, on his part, proper measures to bring the offenders to punishment. In the eastern states a general disgust prevail's against those individuals who have attempted to govern the east of the union—and in the southern states whatever dislike may have in some parts been entertained against the excise law it has been generally acquiesced in. We rejoice in finding that the full tide of federalism, which had begun a little to ebb, is now returning with such force as to bear down all the petty combinations of ambitious and designing demagogues. We see a general disposition prevailing to maintain the laws and our happy constitution. The Chief magistrate and legislature of the union, the governor and judiciary of the state, and all honest and patriotic citizens in every state now breathe but one sentiment, that law must govern, and not the unruly will of individuals. If a few misguided or ignorant persons are allowed, with impunity, to set up their will in direct opposition to that of the people, (as expressed constitutionally by their representatives) then this is no longer a free country; but the citizens of the United States are too enlightened to suffer it, and before they will hazard the existence of a government which they cherish, and under which they flourish, they will unite *hand in hand*, like true patriots, and convince the refractory that this is to be a *government in fact*, and not a government in name.

Monday last, arrived the ship John Bulkely, Captain Wharton. from Bourdeaux. We have nothing from France by this vessel, as she sailed on the 1st of September.—Passengers, M. Laborde, Lady, and two children, and M. Viard.

Capt. Wharton was informed at Bourdeaux, that a decree had passed the national assembly, for prohibiting the emigration of French citizens.

On Sunday morning, the 4th inst. departed this life, in the 57th year of his age, universally beloved and lamented, Dr. George Glentworth; and on the Tuesday following his remains were interred in the Trinity Vault, in St. Paul's Church burial-ground, attended by the greatest concourse of respectable citizens ever assem on a similar occasion.

As a physician he was eminent and useful; and to a fine genius, joined an excellent heart: the qualities of his head held only the second place in him: they were an ornament to his merit—but not its principal source.---In what a noble manner did he exercise his profession? All who stood in need of his assistance, were the objects of his care, without any distinction; he visited distress to relieve it, and in relieving it, made himself always beloved. At the end of each day, he met with the reward of having done some additional good action; which gave him a pleasure, that few minds are capable of enjoyingr

As a man, he was tender, affectionate, amiable; his manners easy and agreeable; his morals unexceptionable. He always considered it as his duty to give instruction to the ignorant, justice to the injured, and consolation to the afflicted.

In both characters, every thing he did, breathed the spirit of humanity, and discovered with the great, the good man.

He was a kind husband and a fond father.

JUST ARRIVED,

A quantity of salted Coracoa Hides,

Of a superior quality, and for Sale by

JONATHAN MEREDITH,

No. 27, South Third-street.

Philadelphia, November 15, 1792.

To the PUBLIC.

THE subscriber begs leave to acquaint the Public in general, and his Customers in particular, That he has entered into partnership with Mr. HENRY KAMMERER, and that the Printing business in the English and German languages is now carried on on under the firm of STEINER and KAMMERER, No. 85, in Race-street, between Second and Third-streets.

The German News-Paper will be published by them, as usual, on Tuesdays, and all kind of Printing work done with care and expedition.

MELCHIOR STEINER.

Philadelphia, November 6, 1792.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS my wife Catharine Moze, having eloped from me the 3d of October, 1791, (and since defiled her marriage bed, without any lawful reason) being discovered by one of her children, mixing a dose of poison to finish her husband, which can be proved by 'Squire Shelcross, who tried the experiment by giving it to a cat, which died in the course of a few minutes; also, in the year of 1788, said Catharine Moze eloped and came to Philadelphia, where she took up with a gang of prostitutes. I therefore warn the public in general, especially merchants and tavern-keepers, not to credit her on my account, being resolved not to answer any debts she contracts for the future.

GEORGE MOZE.

November 10th, 1792. ‡

ALL persons who are indebted to the subscriber for the carriage of NEWS-PAPERS, &c. are earnestly requested to settle with him as soon as possible, and thereby enable him to serve them in future;---his expences being very great, he hopes his employers will immediately comply with this request, which will greatly oblige their humble servant,

JOHN CURTS, Strasburg Messenger.

November 13, 1792.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION in East Nantmell township, Chester county, containing fifty acres of good land, whereon is a good dwelling-house and barn, both new; a large proportion of the said premises is woodland, and the cleared land is mostly fresh: There is also a young orchard thereon. For terms and further particulars apply to JONATHAN PUGH and SAMUEL REA, living near the premises.

Also to be SOLD—A valuable Plantation in the township of East Nantmell, in Chester county, containing near an hundred acres of good land, about fifty five acres thereof is cleared, twelve whereof is good meadow, and more may be made: The remainder is wood-land, well timbered. There are on said premises a convenient dwelling-house and a good barn, both lately built; also a young orchard of about two hundred apple trees, mostly grafted fruit, has begun to bear, besides about twenty old bearing trees. The land is well watered by several springs, on one of which, near the dwelling-house, is a good new stone milk-house. There is also a stream of water running through the said land, with fall sufficient for water-works. For terms and further particulars, apply to SAMUEL REA, living on the premises. *

SIX-PENCE Reward.

RAN away, on the 5th inst. from the subscriber, living in Horsham township, Montgomery county, an indented servant man, named Hugh Wilson, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, slim made, pitted with the small pox; had on, and took with him, a short fustian sailor jacket, fustian overalls, two striped jackets, and striped breeches, two pair of stockings, one pair new, a pair of old shoes, and five yards of linen. Whoever will bring him to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, but no charges, paid by ¶ zw. STEPHEN LOVE.

November 7. 1792.

To be SOLD, at private Sale,

A VALUABLE Plantation, situate in Warrington township, Bucks county, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Butler's Mill, and on the county line, about two miles from Græme Park, and 22 miles from Philadelphia; containing 181 acres of good land, near 80 acres of which is wood-land, well timbered, about 20 acres meadow, and more may be made, the remainder good arable land, chiefly limed and dunged. There is on said plantation two good apple orchards, a good stone house with four rooms on a floor, and a log kitchen adjoining it, a never-failing well of water at the door, a good frame barn, and a number of barracks, a waggon house, with granaries over head, and other out-houses, the whole in good repair, and is well situated for either store or tavern. The title is indisputable. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living on the premises

August 20 1792 * tf ABRAHAM HALLAS.

Just printed and to be sold, by ZACHARIAH POULSON, junior, No. 30, North Fourth-street, near the University,

POULSON's

TOWN and COUNTRY ALMANAC,

For the Year of our Lord, 1793;

Being the first after Bissextile, or Leap-Year. Adapted to the Latitude and Meridian of Philadelphia.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber's field, on Thursday night, the 4th of this instant, a white HORSE, about twelve years old, between fourteen and fifteen hands high, has some black spots and a split on the inside of one of his fore hoofs, paces and trots, is low in spirit, and therefore not good for riding, but an excellent waggon horse. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, and brings them to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the horse, with reasonable charges, paid by ANDREW SHULTZ.

N. B. It is supposed that one named Koch, who escaped last spring out of Norristown gaol, has stolen said horse, and gone with him towards Maryland.

Hereford township, Berks county,

October 13, 1792. *

WILLIAM ZANE,

At the sign of the Canister and Hand-saw, between Market and Chesnut-streets,

Has just imported, in the late arrivals from Europe, a large and general assortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c. Among which are

SHEET iron, pots, kettles, pye pans and skillets; cart and waggon boxes; blistered and Crowley's steel; flat-irons; coffee-mills; frying-pans; patent iron tea and fish-kettles and saucepans; a great variety of locks and hinges; ivory, horn and iron combs; fish-hooks; pins, Whitechapel needles; sailmakers do. common and gilt coat and vest buttons of various patterns; a large assortment of common and best plated hoe and knee-buckles; a great variety of knives and forks; razors, cases and strops; shaving-boxes; scissars; taylors shears; common and taylors thimbles; fowling pieces, gun-locks; coal-fifters; curry-combs and brushes; elegant japanned tea-waiters, caddies and bread-baskets; a variety of bellows; brass and iron weights in setts; gold scales and scale-beams; iron and japanned snuffers & trays; Turkey oil and rag stones; Scotch ditto; shoe rubbers; brass head and iron shovels and tongs; a great variety of shoe and knee chapes; London and Bristol pewter, consisting of dishes, plates, basons, spoons, &c. brass and iron wire; huntsmens horns and squirrel chains; brass and bell metal kettles; brass table chafing-dishes; iron ditto; brass locks, cocks, hinges, nails, scutcheons, drawer handles, &c. brass and iron candlesticks; a general supply of carpenters and shoemakers tools; tacks, nails, sprigs and screws of different sorts and sizes; smiths anvils, vizes, beek-irons, sledge and hand hammers, and riveting ditto; chain traces; spinning-wheel irons; sleigh bells; redwood, copperas, allum, venetian red, yellow ochre and glue; saddlers straining-irons, girth, diaper and straining-web, sadded and plated buckles and tips; saddlers hammers, stirrup irons and bridle bitts; brass warming-pans; spelter; brass and paper ink-stands; steelyards; curriers knives and steels; screws of many sorts and sizes, &c.

AMERICAN MANUFACTORY.

3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 12d. nails; screw augers; spades, shovels and wood axes; shingling hatchets; black balls; crooked combs; Dutch ovens; wool and cotton cards; copper and iron teaketles; plow-lines, traces, bed-cords and laces, sash-cord, fishing and chalk lines; wrapping and seine twine; spinning-wheels; a great variety of brass andirons, brass head and common iron ditto; red clover, timothy and hemp-seed, with many other articles not enumerated. Tf.

Philadelphia, Tenth mo. 2, 1792.

ALMANACKS for the Year 1793.

Just PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD, by

STEWART & COCHRAN,

No. 34, South Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia:

The COLUMBIAN ALMANACK, and Father ABRAHAM's ALMANACK,

Containing (beſides Aſtronomical Calculations) Variety of uſeful and entertaining Matter.

ALSO, JUST PUBLISHED,

ADVICE TO COMMUNICANTS,

For Neceſſary Preparation, and Profitable Improvement, of the great and comfortable Ordinance of the LORD's SUPPER: That therein true Spiritual Communion with Chriſt may be obtained, and the eternal enjoyment of God ſealed. By ROBERT CRAGHEAD, Miniſter of the Goſpel in Londonderry.

In the Preſs, and ſpeedily will be Publiſhed,

The FAMILY INSTRTUCTOR, in three Parts,

Relating, I. To Parents and Children. II. To Maſters and Servants. III. To Huſbands and Wives.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN LOGAN, late of Lower Smithfield, townſhip, Northampton county, are requeſted to make immediate payment, otherwiſe they will be dealt with according to law; and thoſe who have any lawful demands againſt ſaid eſtate, by Bond, Note or Book Debt, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, legally atteſted, before the 20th of December next, in order to be ſettled by

PETER OBERSHEIMER, Adminiſtrator.

Plainfield townſhip, Northampton county, October 29, 1792. ¶

AGAIN REPEATED.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN, out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in the night of the 11th inſtant, a bright bay MARE, about 14½ hands high, 5 years old this ſpring, has a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, one hind foot white to a little above the hoof; perhaps ſhe has a ſmall ſnip on her noſe, ſhe is a natural trotter, but does not trot ſo handſome as ſome, and has an aukward gallop. Was ſtole with ſaid Mare, a Man's Saddle and Snaffle Bridle, with red and white binding round the front-piece of the head-ſtall; the Saddle almoſt new, the pad faced with buff cloth, the Saddle-cloth black and white ſtripe, and edged with two rows of red cloth, ſilver waſhed tuff nails; but perhaps the Saddle may be changed.

Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Mare and Thief, ſo that the owner get her again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have EIGHT DOLLARS Reward, and the above Reward of SIX for the Mare only, with reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by ‡ DAVID DAVIS.

Waterford townſhip, Glouceſter county, State of New-Jerſey, 12th April, 1791.

RAN AWAY or ABSCONDED from the ſubſcriber, the 12th of laſt month, from on board one of the New-Caſtle Stage Boats, lying at the Crooked Billet Wharf, Philadelphia, an indented Servant GIRL, named ANN MACKY, juſt then arrived from Ireland, in the Ship Canton; ſhe is about 20 years of age, black hair, and pretty luſty; about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, it is expected ſhe is ſomewhere in Philadelphia. Whoever ſecures her in any goal, ſo that her maſter may get her again, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS Reward, and if brought to the ſubſcriber, in Little Britain townſhip, Lancaſter county, reaſonable charges paid beſides, by DAVID RAY.

October 20, 1792. ‡

BROKE into the Incloſure of the ſubſcriber, in Blockley townſhip, a dark Red BULL. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and damage, and take him away. WILLIAM BIZPHAM.

October 25, 1792.

WAS taken up, treſpaſſing on the Premiſes of the ſubſcriber, in Cheſter townſhip, county of Delaware, the 7th of October laſt, a ſorrel HORSE, about 13 hands high, with a ſlit in the near ear, a natural trotter. The owner of the Horſe coming, proving his property, and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to the ſubſcriber, near Cheſter.

November 6, 1792. † JOHN STILLY, ſenior.

WAS committed to the Goal of this county, a Negroe MAN who ſays his name is SAMPSON, and that he is a ſlave to John Crapper, Eſq; living in the ſtate of Virginia about three miles from Acomack court-houſe. The ſaid Negro is five feet ſix inches high, ſlim built, yellow complexion, appears to be about twenty-one years of age, a little marked with the ſmall-pox, ſomewhat knock-kneed, had on a new high crowned hat, maker's name in the crown Jacob Hollingſhead, of Philadelphia, one coat, waiſtcoat and overalls, all new, made of elaſtic cloth, one white linen ſhirt, thread ſtockings, good ſhoes and ſteel buckles; he had with him a bundle of clothes, conſiſting of two ruffled ſhirts, one marked with the letters I. C. one pair of cotton ſtockings, marked I. C. one pair of black worſted, never wore, one pair of black velvet breeches, one red jacket, three white cravats, one black ditto, one linen handkerchief, marked A. D. C. one pair of childrens ſtockings, one pair of white yarn ſtockings, and one ſmall curious key. His maſter, if any he has, is deſired to come, pay charges, and take him away, within ſix weeks from the date hereof, otherwiſe he will be ſold for the ſame, by ZENAS SMITH, Gaoler.

Salem, New-Jerſey, October 26, 1792. *

Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, Sept. 29, 1792.

WHEREAS Sarah my wife, has eloped from my bed and board without any juſt cauſe: Theſe are therefore to forewarn any perſon from giving her credit on my account from the date hereof, as I ſhall not pay any of her contracts.

‡ ELLIS GARNER.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away, on the 29th Auguſt, a Mulatto Woman, named SILVIE, about twenty four years old, of low ſtature, dreſſed in the Weſt-India Creole manner, had an handkerchief round her head, and wears ear-bobs; with a flat belly, and a mark on both ſides of her breaſt: took with her a Negro Boy, named JOSEPH, about fifteen years of age, of a down look, very black, and has bandy legs; neither of them ſpeak Engliſh, their dialect being the French Creole. Whoever ſecures ſaid runaways, and brings them home to their maſter, ſhall receive the above reward, with reaſonable charges, paid by BELIN.

tf No. 138, North Front-ſtreet.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED from the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 24th inſtant, a black HORSE, without any white mark about him, eleven years old, fourteen hands and three quarters high, in prime order, lately trimmed, trots, paces and canters, will not bear ſpur or whip.

The above reward will be paid on the delivery of the horſe, and reaſonable expences, by GODFREY HAGA,

Philadelphia, October 27, 1792. * No. 87, Race-ſtreet.

SIX POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Frankford, Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 13th inſtant, an Apprentice Boy, named PHILIP KRAMER, a blackſmith by trade, has a ſtoppage in his ſpeech, eighteen years of age, five feet three or four inches high, has lightiſh hair; had on, when he went away, a round caſtor hat, a drab coloured coatteee, ſuſtian jacket, corduroy breeches and white cotton ſtockings; took with him, two pair of ſhoes, two pair of ſtockings, three ſhirts, and one pair of linen trowſers, dyed fuſtian colour. Whoever apprehends ſaid boy, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward.

May 20, 1792. * tf PETER NEFF.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 5th of November, (inſtant,) a large ſorrel HORSE, about 15 hands high, a natural trotter, 12 years old, both hind feet white, has a ſtar in his forehead, not ſhod, a buſhy tail and thin mane, a white ſaddle mark on each ſide. Whoever takes up the horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may have him again, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS for the horſe, and FOUR for the thief, paid by the ſubſcriber, living in Horſham townſhip, Montgomery county.

November 6, 1792. ‡ JOHN DANCE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, at public vendue, on Friday, the 16th day of November next, between the hours of 12 and five, at the houſe of Maſkell Mills, innkeeper, at Roads-town, a very valuable long ſquare LOT, fronting both ſtreets in ſaid town, in the townſhip of Stow creek, bounding on lands of Joel Fithian, Eſq; David Mulford, and others, ſaid to contain 146 ſquare perches of land, with a good dwelling houſe and kitchen, hatter's ſhop and colouring-houſe, barn, ſtable, chair-houſe, granary, &c. with a well of excellent water near the kitchen-door, a large convenient garden, and other valuable improvements on the ſame. Alſo a Lot of Land near the above, in the townſhip aforeſaid, bounding on land of Thomas Maſkell, Eſq; and others, ſaid to contain 5 1 4 acres, be the ſame, or ether of them, more or leſs. Taken in execution as the property of Benjamin Lawrence, and to be ſold for ready money; by ¶ DAVID POTTER, Sheriff.

N. B. The above deſcribed premiſes are ſuitable, and well ſituated for mechanical buſineſs, and is an excellent ſtand for a blackſmith, in a thick ſettled country, where one is much wanted, but might ſuit almoſt any other tradeſman.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away, the 24th of July laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Berkley county, Virginia, ſix miles from Sheppard's-town, a Negro Man, named PETER, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, handſome featured, very yellow for a negro, has had the ſmall-pox, but not very perceivable, has the appearance of a ſcar acroſs the middle of his forehead, about an inch long, ſpeaks good Engliſh, pretends to religion, and is joined with a Methodiſt ſociety; he ſerved part of his time near Port Tobacco, Maryland, was then ſold to Col. William Viers, of Montgomery county, ſtate of Maryland; he pretends to be a ſhoe-maker and a rough carpenter. As he is a ſmooth-tongued, artful fellow, he will endeavour to paſs for a free man. He has got, I am informed, by the help of a villain, a ſufficient paſs. Had on, and took with him, a blue coat faced with red, nankeen jacket and breeches, a Ruſſia drill'd white jacket, one pair of ſhoes, and two ſhirts, all good, but it is likely he will change them. Whoever takes up ſaid ſlave, and ſafely returns him to his maſter, ſhall have the above reward, if taken more than one hundred miles from home, and ſo in proportion for a leſſer diſtance; or, if ſecured in any gaol, ſending me word immediately, ſhall have the above reward, deducting the gaol fees and expence of bringing him home, paid by THOMAS HART, ſen.

October 8, 1792. *

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in Norriſtown townſhip, Montgomery county, on the Ridge road, eighteen miles from Philadelphia, and in view of Norriſtown, bounded by the river Schuylkill, near the head of the intended canal, now in the tenure of Jacob Roads, containing 232 acres, 100 of which are woodland, well timbered, 20 acres of meadow, the greateſt part watered; the reſidue arable, divided into convenient fields; conſiderable quantities of lime, dung and plaiſter of Paris have been laid upon the ſoil (which is naturally good) within theſe three years. There is alſo an excellent bearing orchard of graftad fruit, containing 160 trees of different kinds. There are on the premiſes a ſtone dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, two rooms on a floor, with an entry and a kitchen, a ſtone barn, ſpring-houſe, waggon-houſe, &c. and alſo a ſmall ſtone tenement and ſtone ſpring-houſe. The above tract will admit of being divided into two farms, as the meadow and wood lie in ſuch a manner that it may be divided, leaving an equal proportion to each of the buildings; and will be ſold either ſeparate or together, as will beſt ſuit the purchaſer. Further particulars, and terms of ſale, may be kown, by applying to the ſubſcriber, in Providence townſhip, within five miles of the premiſes. HENRY PAWLING.

October 24, 1792. ¶

JESSE SHARPLESS,

At his Manufactory, the corner of Cheſnut and Third-ſtreets, and four doors from the Bank,

MOST reſpectfully informs his friends, and the public, that he has now on hands an elegant aſſortment of WHIPS, of almoſt every kind, manufactured under his own care and directions, warranted to be made in the beſt manner, and of the beſt materials; and has alſo on hand a good aſſortment of imported Whips. He returns his moſt hearty thanks for the encouragement he has met with in this line, and ſolicits a continuance of their favours, being determined to exert himſelf to give ſatisfaction. Country ſtore-keepers, and others, who purchaſe to ſell again, may be ſupplied on the beſt terms.

N. B. He alſo has on hand a good aſſortment of ſaddles, bridles ſaddle-bags, portmanteaus, trunks, harneſs for coaches, chaiſes and waggons, fire-buckets, &c. &c. which he will ſell, wholeſale and retail, at the uſual credit.

Auguſt 14, 1792. t f.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, containing about 200 acres, ſituate in the Manor of Pennſbury, in the county of Bucks, five miles diſtant from the borough of Briſtol, one mile from the river Delaware, half a mile from a landing upon Crozier's creek, and from thence wood and timber may be carried to the city of Philadelphia, about 25 miles from the latter; from 30 to 40 acres whereof has been partly cleared, the reſt woodland, well timbered with white oak, black oak and hickory. There are ſeveral choice ſprings upon this tract, and a conſiderable quantity of meadow may be made. Whoever inclines to purchaſe, by applying to the Subſcriber, at No. 42, on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, may be further informed of the conditions and terms of ſale.

Oct. 1, 1792. ¶ CORNELIA M'NACHTANE.

N. B. A large OPEN STOVE for ſale. Enqure as above.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of George Hager, formerly of Falmouth, late of Lancaſter, ſhopkeeper, deceaſed, by bonds, notes or book debts, are requeſted to pay the ſame to the ſubſcriber, living in Philadelphia, and to no other *perſon* or *perſons* whatſoever; and thoſe who have any claim againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted.

¶ LEWIS FARMER, Adminiſtrator.

Gwyned townſhip, Montgomery county, Sept. 28, 1792.

CAME to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, a black COW, ſhe was hoppled. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ NICHOLAS ROYL.

William and John Sitgreaves

Have received by the late arrivals from Europe, and are now ſelling at their Store, No. 48, ſouth Front-ſtreet, the third door below Cheſnut-ſtreet, a General Aſſortment of

FALL GOODS;

FINE and low-priced broad-cloth, neat plain and printed caſſimers, caſſimer waiſtcoat ſhapes, ſtriped and plain coatings, duffils and bearſkins, roſe blankets, ſtriped duffil do. twilled point do. baizes, bockings and flannels, ſtrouds, hunters, plains, kerſies, ſwanſkins, ſearnoughts and halfthicks, kendall cottons, yard wide linſeys, green and mottled rugs, coverlids, womens' ſcarlet and drab cloaks, wildbores, moreens, rattiners, laſtings and florentines, worſted and hair pluſh, velverets, thickſets, fancy ribs and cords, toilenets, printed cottons and calicoes, muſlins and gauzes, cambrics and lawns, plain and flowered kentings, kenting handkerchiefs and aprons, Iriſh linens, brown hollands, drogheda, Scotch ſhirtings, dowlas, ſheetings and oznabrigs, a variety of cotton, worſted and yarn hoſe, worſted and leather gloves and mitts, faſhionable plated ſilk and cotton, and ſilk and worſted hoſe, printed linen and cotton handkerchiefs, cotton ſhawls, black and coloured ſilk handkerchiefs, cotton counterpanes, rich Marſeilles bed-quilts, Flanders ticks, Turkey ſtripes, cotton checks, diaper and damaſk table cloths, 18-4 do. huckaback and diapers, a variety of Engliſh mantuas, modes and ſarſtins, ſtuff ſhoes, felt and caſtor hats, &c. &c.

ALSO,----Beſt SEINE TWINE, Wool and Cotton CARD-WIRE, London and Briſtol Pewter aſſorted, Tin Plates, Window Glaſs, Crowley Steel, Gunpowder, &c. &c.

Philadelphia, October 2, 1792. 6 w.

CAME to the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Blockley townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 10th day of Auguſt laſt, a brown COW, with a white face. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ LEONARD ROUW.

A WOMAN of an honeſt character, with a good breaſt of milk, would be glad to take a child to nurſe, enquire at AQUILLA EVANS, in Front-ſtreet, oppoſite Noah's Ark, No. 314, Northern Liberties. ¶

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

BROKE out of Norriſtown gaol, on the night of the 27th inſtant, four convicts, viz. JOSEPH SMITH, JAMES MILLER, CHRISTOPHER ELLIOT and NEGRO TOM. Said Smith is about five feet ten inches high, down look, pale viſage. Miller is five feet nine or ten inches high, a ſtout well made fellow. Elliot is five feet eight or nine inches high, ſlender made, down look, wears his hair tied. Negro Tom is five feet ſix inches high, will poſſibly call himſelf James Hadman. Whoever takes up ſaid convicts, and ſecures them in any gaol in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, ſhall have the above reward, or FOUR DOLLARS for either of them.

CHRISTIAN DULL, jun. Gaoler.

N. B. Smith and Miller's hair is very ſhort.

October 29, 1792. *

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

WAS ſtolen out of the field of the ſubſcriber, in Nazareth townſhip, Northampton county, on the night of the 13th inſtant, a ſorrel MARE, five years old, fifteen hands high, a natural trotter, with a large bald face, more on the one ſide than the other, both hind feet white, ſundry ſmall white ſpots on her ſhoulder and body, a whitiſh mane and tail. Whoever apprehends the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the owner receive his mare again, ſhall have the above reward, or SIX POUNDS for the mare, paid by

PHILIP FAAS,

between Nazareth and Bethlehem.

October 16, 1792. *

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

WAS ſtolen out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt-Marlborough townſhip, Cheſter county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the night of the third of October, a black HORSE, ſix years old, fifteen hands high, had a large ſtar in his forehead, two white hind feet, was a natural trotter, and carries well. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and ſecures the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the horſe, with reaſonable charges, paid by JONATHAN TREVILLER.

N. B. A Saddle and Bridle was ſtolen at the ſame time; the ſaddle was new, covered with blue cloth, bound with red.

October 30, 1792. *

A good GREAT COAT

WAS lately found on the Briſtol road, near the Waſhington tavern. The owner, by applying to the Printers, will be informed where it may be had, on his proving his property, and paying the coſt of this advertiſement.

10th Month, 1792. *

ABRAHAM SHERIDAN,

TAKES this method of informing his friends, and the public, that he has removed from the Golden Swan, in Third-ſtreet, to the ſign of the White Swan, in Saſſafras or Race-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, and nearly oppoſite the Rainbow tavern, where he continues his uſual buſineſs of innkeeping, in a commodious houſe and ſtables, lately built. He flatters himſelf, that the continued experience of his friends and the public will ſave him the trouble of ſelf-recommendation.

October 24, 1792.

For NEWRY,

The SHIP

MINERVA;

Will ſail the firſt of December next.

For Freight or Paſſage, apply to

WILLIAM BELL.

October 9, 1792.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

NOVEMBER, 1792.] THE [NUMBER 3262.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1792.

By the Ship Fanny, arrived at New-York, from Glaſgow.

NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, September 21—Morning.

M. Audrein opened the ſitting by a report, in the name of the Extraordinary Commiſſion, reſpecting the pieces found in the Thuilleries, and in the houſe of the Intendant of the civil liſt. A great part of them, he ſaid, had already been publiſhed, and the reſt, which would throw further lights on the plots of their enemies, were depoſited in the hands of the Committee of Safety.

M. Francois ſaid, that in his opinion, the National Aſſembly ought to terminate its operations by an act of reſpect towards the National Convention. He therefore propoſed, that an addreſs ſhould be preſented to the new conſtituent body, "As ſoon as it ſhall be organized," ſaid he, "our functions will ceaſe, we will then repair to the National Edifice, in the Thuilleries, to ſerve as a firſt guard, and we will bow before the ſovereignty of the people, whom they are going to repreſent." He then preſented the following addreſs, which was unanimouſly adopted, and M. Francois was ordered to preſent it.

TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

"Repreſentatives of the Nation, the Members who compoſed the National Legiſlative Aſſembly, informed that the National Convention is conſtituted, have terminated their functions.—They have agreed, at the ſame time, that their laſt act as a body, ſhould be to wait upon you in the National Edifice of the Thuilleries; to offer to conduct you, themſelves, to the place of your ſitting; to congratulate themſelves for having depoſited in your hanns, the reins of authority, and to ſet the firſt example of bowing before the majeſty of the people, whom you repreſent.

"We ought to felicitate ourſelves, in a particular manner, for the happineſs we enjoy of ſeeing you aſſembled, becauſe it was in obedience to our voice, that the nation choſe you; and becauſe, in yielding to our invitation, all the Primary Aſſemblies of France, have unanimouſly ſanctioned thoſe extraordinary meaſures, which we thought ourſelves obliged to purſue, to ſave twenty-four millions of men, from the perfidy of one.

[Loud applauſes.]

"The difficult circumſtances, in which we have been, ſince the memorable epoch of the 10th of Auguſt, would have doubtleſs required thoſe reſources, and that plenitude of power, which you alone now poſſeſs.

"We have proviſionally done away every thing that the urgent intereſts of the people required, without encroaching upon the authority, which was not delegated to us. In ſhort, Repreſentatives, you have arrived, inveſted with the unlimited confidence of a great and generous nation; commiſſioned by it to let its external enemies hear the voice of its independence, authoriſed to enchain at home, the monſter of anarchy, in a ſituation to remove all obſtacles, and to make every head, without diſtinction, bend under the *protecting* and *avenging* ſword of the law. No pretences are any longer left for confuſion, no objects for diviſion. It is now the nation which wiſhes for liberty and equality, and which has appointed you to eſtabliſh them upon a foundation which never can be ſhaken.

"Diſcharge, Repreſentatives, your important duties, realiſe the promiſes which we have made in your name; and may the French people ſoon be indebted to you for three gifts, the firſt and moſt valuable that Heaven can beſtow upon mankind—Liberty! Laws! Peace!—Live!—without which the French people can no longer be!—Laws which form the moſt ſolid baſis of Liberty; and Peace which is the only object, and the only end of war. Liberty! Laws! Peace; theſe three words were inſcribed by the Greeks, on the walls of the Temple of Delphos. You will imprint them with indelible characters on the whole ſurface of the territories af France; and each of us, when we return to our reſpective Departments, will every where inſpire confidence in your wiſdom, reſpect for the exiſting laws, in expectance of thoſe which are about to proceed from your tutelary authority; ſubmiſſion to the free and popular government which you are about to eſtabliſh; and the moſt ſincere wiſhes for maintaining among all the parts of this extended empire, that unity, of which your auguſt Aſſembly will ever be the common centre and bond of connexion."

After this addreſs was read, and approved, a deputation from the National Convention having entered the Hall, their Spokeſman ſaid,

"The National Convention has ſent us to inform you, that they are conſtituted, and that they are going to repair hither, to commence their ſittings."

M. Francois, who was in the chair, informed the deputation, that the National Legiſlative Aſſembly had juſt decreed, that they ſhould proceed in a body to the Thuilleries, to ſerve as a guard to the convention. All the members immediately roſe up, and thus terminated, after the exiſtence of a year, the National Aſſembly, under which the French nation marched with giant ſtrides towards republicaniſm.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

FIRST SITTING.—FRIDAY, September 21.

At half paſt one o'clock the members entered the Hall, amidſt the applauſes of a great number of people, who filled the galleries. Silence having ſucceeded to the repeated clapping of hands.

M. Pethion, the Preſident, cauſed the proces-verbal of the proceedings of the National Convention, in conſtituting themſelves, to be read.

Theſe were read by M. Camus, one of the Secretaries, and the form approved. The other Secretaries are, Meſſieurs Condorcet, Verginand, Briſſot, Lafource, and Rabout-de-Sainte-Etienne.

A long debate now took place reſpecting two propoſitions made by Meſſrs. Manuel and Mathieu. The former, after having ſaid that the National Convention ought to ſhow itſelf to all France an Aſſembly of Philoſophers and Friends to mankind, moved, "that the Preſident, "whom he called the Preſident of France, ſhould reſide "in the National Palace; that he ſhould be always preceded by the badges of the law; and that when he entered the Hall, the people ſhould always honor the National Sovereignty, repreſented in his perſon, by riſing up." The latter moved, "that the Convention, inveſted with the Sovereignty of the people, ſhould begin its proceedings by a grand act of that Sovereignty."—"It muſt ſaid he, annihilate in their name, all thoſe authorities which ſubſiſt in the empire, in order that the power may revert to the people."

Theſe propoſitions were at firſt combated by M Chabot. He was aſtoniſhed that M. Manuel, who had ſo ſtrongly exclaimed againſt Kings and Nobility, ſhould wiſh the repreſentatives of the French people, choſen by them to form a free and happy Conſtitution, to ſanction new diſtinctions. "We ought, ſaid he, to aſpire at no other honor than that of mixing indiſcriminately with thoſe brave SAUS CULOTTES who have elected us—Adverting them to the opinion of M. Mathieu, M. Chabot oppoſed it with ſimilar arguments—There will always, ſaid he, exiſt a power, over which you have no right. It is that of the people who can exerciſe it whenever they pleaſe. Reform, gentlemen---reform thoſe ancient abuſes, which the Conſtituent Aſſembly, in their decrepitude, gave riſe to; declare that you will invite the French people, in the ſections or Aſſemblies of the Commons, to ratify or reject thoſe decrees which you paſs."

M. Tallein---"I am aſtoniſhed to ſee the National Convention loſe their valuable time in debates about empty ceremonies. I move, that the National Convention ſhall enter into a ſolemn engagement not to ſeparate until they have eſtabliſhed a government upon the firm baſis of Liberty and Equality."

M. Merlin the younger. "Lut us not ſwear but promiſe to ſave the people."

M. Couthon.---"We ought to do every thing to ſhew ourſelves worthy of that confidence with which the people have honored us. Fatal reports are now circulating among the people.---Some have dared to ſpeak of Royalty, but Kings are ſuited only to ſlaves. I have heard others, and I ſhudder at it, mention a Dictaor and a Triumvirate. Theſe however I believe to be the calumnies of our enemies. It is the duty of the convention therefore to explain clearly thoſe principles upon which they mean to found their proceedings. Let us all ſwear to maintain *the ſovereignty of the people---the whole of that ſovereignty---and nothing but that ſovereignty.* Let us decree the puniſhment of death to thoſe who ſhall dare to make any attempt upon the ſovereignty of the people, liberty, and equality."

M. Danton, before delivering his opinion, reſigned his office of miniſter of juſtice, "The people, ſaid he, gave me that employment amidſt the noiſe of cannon, which hurled deſtruction upon the head of deſpotiſm. At preſent, as the members of the Convention are aſſembled, I am only a repreſentative of the people, and I confine myſelf to that honourable function. There cannot exiſt any real conſtitution but that which ſhall be expreſsly and individually adopted by a majority of all the French citizens united in the primary aſſemblies.

"Tranquility muſt be reſtored; the tyrants are overthrown; the law then muſt reſume its empire; and it muſt be as terrible in adminiſtering juſtice as the fury of the people has been in exerciſing vengeance. Let us declare, that teritorial property, and the fruits of induſtry, are ſacred. Let us place the ſafety of perſons under the protection of the nation. Let us eſtabliſh theſe grand baſis of public felicity, and thus end our labour we ſhall then have done enough."

M. Danton's opinion, ſupported by M. Pruiet, received long and loud applauſes.

After various propoſitions, which occaſioned ſome debate, the following, preſented by M. Chenier, was decreed by the Convention.

"The National Convention declare, that there can be no Conſtitution but that which is accepted by the people. They declare alſo that perſons and property are under the protection of the law; that they will afterwards concert the mode which the French people at large ſhall purſue to manifeſt their opinion reſpecting that Conſtitution which ſhall be preſented to them."

It was then moved, "that the National Convention ſhould expreſsly declare, that all the authorities at preſent in the exerciſe of their functions ſhall be proviſionally maintained until further orders."

This occaſioned ſome debate, and at laſt the principle of the motion was decreed in the following words:

I. Thoſe laws which have not been abrogated, and thoſe powers which have not been ſuſpended, ſhall be proviſionally preſerved and ſupported.

II. The taxes actually exiſting ſhall be collected as formerly.

The convention was about to terminate the ſitting when M. Collot d'Herbois, ſtarting up, cried out "There is one declaration which ought not to be deferred, even 'till the evening—it is, THE ETERNAL ABOLITION OF ROYALTY IN FRANCE."

The deputies all roſe up, and demanded that it might be put to the vote.

M. Bazire exclaimed againſt the enthuſiaſm which had taken poſſeſſion of their minds, and requeſted that queſtion of ſuch magnitude ſhould be debated with that calmneſs and dignity becoming the repreſentatives of a great people.

Various plans were then offered, and the convention at length paſſed the following decree,

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION DECREE, THAT ROYALTY IS ABOLISHED IN FRANCE."

This decree was followed by loud and long continued applauſes, and the exclamations of *Vive la Nation.*.

The proceſs verbal of this ſitting was ordered to be ſent by expreſſes to all the departments, and the armies, and to be proclaimed to morrow morning in the city of Paris. The ſitting roſe at half after four o'clock.

SATURDAY, September 22. Morning.

After reading the proceedings of laſt night, the Convention decreed,

1. That all public acts ſhall be dated, "The firſt year of the French Republic."

2. That the ſtate ſeal ſhall be changed, and have for legend, "French Republic."

3. That the national ſeal ſhall repreſent a woman ſitting on a bundle of arms, and having in her hand a pike with the cap of liberty upon it; and on the exergue, "Archies of the French Republic."

4. That petitioners ſhall not be admitted to the bar, but during the evening ſittings.

The national convention made an exception to the laſt article, in favour of a deputation from the Commons of Orleans, who are on the point ſeeing that place become a ſcene of bloodſhed. The fact, as preſented by the extraordinary deputies, was as follows:

"The Commons of Orleans aſſembled in their ſections had ſuſpended the municipal officers, as they had for a long time been ſuſpected by the people, having encouraged the tranſportation of corn. The municipal officers refuſed to accede to the wiſhes of the people. They ſhut themſelves up in the Commons houſe, with a great number of citizens, whom they had ſeduced, and the city was thus divided into two parties, who were likely ſoon to proceed to hoſtile attacks on each other---Cannon had been drawn forth, and they expected every moment to ſee ſtreams of blood flowing along the ſtreets. They therefore implored the aſſiſtance of the National Convention, and hoped that it would confirm by a decree the reſolution of the commons."

On this buſineſs the convention decreed, that three commiſſioners choſen from among themſelves ſhould proceed to Orleans and procure every poſſible information reſpecting theſe diſturbances for the purpoſe of laying it before the convention.--They were alſo authoriſed to uſe what meaſures ſhould appear to them neceſſary for reſtoring tranquility, and even to call in the military force.

The next object which engaged the attention of the Aſſembly, and which occaſioned conſiderable debate, was the queſtion on renewing the adminiſtrative bodies. ſome of which, it was ſaid eſpecially thoſe on the frontiers, had kept up a moſt criminal correſpondence with the enemy. After ſeveral members had delivered their opinions, the convention decreed, "That all the adminiſtrative and judiciary bodies ſhould be re-elected."

The following motions were then made:

I. That all citizens of the republic, without diſtinction, are eligible to vacant places.

II. All the members of adminiſtration and of judiciary bodies, now in the exerciſe of their functions ſhall be changed.

Warm debates followed.

Mr. Thomas Paine, M. Goupilleau, jun. acting as his interpreter, ſaid, that the renewal of judges ought not to be made in a partial manner, that mature deliberation was neceſſary in a meaſure of this magnitude; and moved that a committee might be appointed to examine minutely into the buſineſs, and to preſent the reſult of their obſervations to the convention.

M. Chaſſey.—"The important office of a judge ought not to be entruſted to ignorant men."

M. Danton.—"The people certainly have the means of knowing thoſe among their fellow-citizens, who, by their probity and knowledge are qualified to diſcharge important functions. They will certainly not chuſe thoſe who ſubſcribed petitions deſtructive of liberty, add ſervile addreſſes preſented to that tyrant, whoſe power we have now annihilated."

After a variety of obſervations from other members, the convention decreed.

"That all Judges may be choſen without diſtinction from among the citizens."

M. Vergneaud then read the following letter from the Miniſter of War:

"M. Preſident, I tranſmit you the copy of diſpatches from Gen. Dumourier. He ſays,

"Laſt night after making on attack for 8 hours on the poſt of Gen. Kellerman, the Pruſſians who loſt many men continued their march on the left.—I ſhall not remain long in my preſent poſt. I ſhall follow the enemy, and if they advance towards Rheims I ſhall *hem them in.* I am perfectly ſatisfied with ſeven battalions of federates who are juſt arrived; they are perfectly obedient and love diſcipline.

Signed. DUMOURIER.

M. Billaud Varenne communicated to the convention a letter written from Chalons, which confirmed the details given by M. Dumourier. It announces beſides, that the Lt. Colonel of the 39th regiment, ſuſpected of having kept up a correſpondence with the emigrants had been maſſacred.

M. Ballaud de Varenne, one of the commiſſioners who had been ſent by the executive council to the army of M. Dumourier, gave an account of his miſſion. He ſaid "he had ſeen at Chalons a proclamation, the object of which was to retain the national volunteers in their reſpective commons, and to prevent their aſſembling in the camp. He added that this proclamation, was ſigned by Marſhal Luckner. He alſo ſaid that he had ſeen ſeen on the 14th of September, the army of M. Dumourier ſtruck with a panic, and betake themſelves precipitately to flight. They afterwards, he obſerved, returned to their former tranquility and ſubordination."

He depoſited upon the table a packet of letters addreſſed to the Duke of Brunſwick, and found on a Secretary of the king of Pruſſia, taken priſoner by the French troops. He concluded by requeſting "That the national convention would order a reinforcement of freſh troops to march to Rheims."

Evening—M. Camus read a letter from the commiſſioners ſent to the army of the north, by the legiſlative aſſembly, which ſtated that the enemy, after making a feint upon different places ſeemed now to be directing their whole forces againſt Valenciennes.

Ancharſes Cloots moved, that the decree pronouncing

the abolition of Royalty ſhould be tranſmitted to all thoſe people who exerciſe the rights of ſovereignty, and enjoy the republican conſtitution.

This motion gave riſe to ſeveral others, all of which were however rejected.

The remaining part of the ſitting was employed in diſcuſſing a plan for the organization of committees.

PARIS, September 30.

Operations of the Armies.

On Thurſday morning the 20th, M. Severn announced to the National Aſſembly, that he had received a diſpatch from M. Dumourier, ſtating, that the ſeveral detachments expected had joined his army, that he was, at the moment of writing, equal in force to the enemy. That he had under his command 70,000 men, 12,000 of which are cavalry. He ſays that the whole army had demanded the puniſhment of the runaways: that he had them deprived of their uniforms; he doubts not but there are many in his army ſold to the enemy, but that the late executions he has made will keep the reſt in their duty. That his army now is ardent to engage; and he concludes "what may I not hope to do now, when I have been able to reſiſt the enemy with inferior forces."

M. Rules writes to the miniſter, that the invaſion of the French territories in the department of the Lower Rhine, is reduced to a mere nothing.

The Auſtrians remained only a few minutes in the village of Berth. The peaſants who favoured that invaſion are ſeized and delivered up to the tribunals.

After theſe letters had been read, M. Merlin informed the Aſſembly that he had received accounts of the reinforcement deſtined for Thionville having entered that place without the knowledge of the enemy. The following decree was paſſed with much applauſe:

1. M. Wimpſen, the troops of the line, and the volunteers who compoſe the garriſon of Thionville, and the citizens of that town, have honourably diſcharged their duty.

2. An extract from the proceſs verbal ſhall be addreſſed to them, to the 83 departments, and to the army, and alſo to the three huſſars, who, while the enemy inveſted that town, were not afraid to brave the dangers which threatened them, and carried to the place of their deſtination ſome diſpatches entruſted to their care. The executive power is ordered to deviſe ſome mode of rewarding and promoting theſe brave huſſars.

3. A fund ſhall be committed to the diſpoſal of the miniſter of war for erecting barracks at Thionville.

Gazette Extraordinary.

BRUSSELS, September 18.

On the 11th, the army under the command of General Count Clairfayt, having quitted the camp of Romayne, went and took poſts on the heights which command Baricourt Beſancy. The head quarters were eſtabliſhed at Nonach. A part of the Pruſſian army, which had been encamped in the environs of Cierges, made a movement almoſt in a parallel direction to that of the army of General Clairfayt.

Next morning the two armies directed their march paſt Beſancy, towards the poſt occupied by the French troops, a detached body of whom engaged with the Pruſſian column at the entrance of a wood. The Auſtrian army having then formed in order of battle, made ſome movements, during which the enemy diſappeared, ſo that only a few picquets of Huſſars and Chaſſeurs were able to engage in light ſkirmiſhes with the dragoons and advanced poſts of the French army. The latter, however, attempting ſo fall back upon the right of our army, were prevented by a company of Chaſſeurs, ſupported by cavalry, infantry, and artillery. The badneſs of the weather and the darkneſs of the night prevented any further operations.

On the 14th, in the morning, M. Dumourier attacked us at the port of Roux-aux-Birs, with about 6000 men; but our troops defended themſelves with their uſual bravery, and that poſt having been reinforced by two battalions, and two ſquadrons, the enemy were repulſed with conſiderable loſs, and obliged to paſs the river Aiſne, in the greateſt diſorder.

The advantage which we have gained by this affair cannot compenſate for the loſs we ſuſtained in the death of Prince Charles de Ligne, Colonel of the Engineers, whoſe excellent character, military talents, intrepidity, and great activity, makes him juſtly regretted; hurried on by the ardour of his zeal and courage, he marched forward with a few men only, towards the enemy's artillery, and was killed by a bullet (a carrache) which unfortunately ſtruck him.

Our loſs beſides conſiſts of 4 officers wounded, and 30 rank and file either killed or wounded.

LUXEMBURG, September 11.

We are informed from Clermont, in Argonne, that a detachment of Pruſſian huſſars, conſiſting of 100 men, having yeſterday attempted to paſs through a wood, near that town, was ſuddenly ſurrounded by 900 French, who had concealed themſelves among the buſhes, with four pieces of cannon. On the firſt diſcharge forty of the huſſars were killed upon the ſpot; the other ſixty cut their way through the enemy with their ſabres. A body of troops, ſufficient to ſurround the wood, were inſtantly ordered to march, and ſucceeded ſo well in their enterprize that not one of the French eſcaped; four hundred being killed, and the reſt taken priſoners; the Pruſſians loſt only one man.

Part of the army of the Princes, having Monſieur and the Count d'Artois at their head, have quitted the camp of Hetange, near Thionville, to join the army of the Duke of Brunſwick, near Verdun. The Prince de Hohenlohe has marched for the ſame purpoſe, with a great part of the Auſtrian army under his command.

BREST, September 14.

Mr. La Touche, commandant of the Languedoc, has ſent a letter to the Marine Miniſter, dated 24th Auguſt, at Breſt, in which he acknowledges having received his inſtructions, &c. which he has taken every neceſſary ſtep immediately to put into execution. That he expected to be ready to ſail by the 27th at furtheſt, on his expedition, and hoped in the campaign to give unequivocal proofs of his patriotiſm; that the nation might rely on his ſervices; and that he would fulfil the oath he had taken, to maintain liberty and equality, and to die at his poſt.

WARSAW, September 1.

Prince Joſeph Poniatowſki, nephew to the king who had the command of the royal army, has, by the advice of his uncle, quitted this capital, in company with ſeveral other noblemen.

Our ſituation is nothing near ſo bad as reported. The king, by accepting the confederation of Targovice, has ſatisfied the Empreſs of Ruſſia, and we have reaſon to believe that that princeſs will let ſome of the principal articles of the form of government, ſettled the 3d of May, 1791, remain in force.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

By a letter from Paris, we have the following ſingular account: The Pruſſian general ordered the receiver general of the department of the Moſſelle to come before him, and render an account of his receipts. This the receiver did, and the whole being audited, and the ſum in his hands paid, the Pruſſian general gave him an acquittance in the following terms—"Received for, and in the name of the French people, and of Louis XVI. King of the French, ſuch a ſum, being the amount of the taxes received from ſuch a time till ſuch a time, according to the Decree of the National Aſſembly, and for this ſum I grant a complete acquittance in the name of the French nation and the King." A notarial copy of this receipt he directed to be ſent up to the general Bureau at Paris.

This very curious fact ſeems to prove, that the invading powers have altered their ſyſtem. Inſtead of the deveſtation and carnage threatened in their Manifeſto, they now practiſe the moſt conciliatory methods, and hold out the eſtabliſhment of the conſtitution, as accepted by the King in September 1791. If the nation had the moſt perfect confidence in this offer, ſo much are they infatuated, and ſo entirely under the deluſion of a Republic, for which they neither have knowledge nor morals, they would reject this greateſt good that could befall them.

The ruling faction in Paris has intimated in writing to the Duke of Brunſwick, that his attempt to approach the capital ſhall be the ſignal for murdering the King and Queen of France.

Sept. 22. Advices received yeſterday from France mention, that it was reported that the Duke of Brunſwick had encountered the French army under command of Dumourier, in a general action near Chalons, and obtained a deciſive victory, near 10,000 of the French being ſaid to be cut to pieces. War was declared by Spain againſt France on the 2d of this month, and Meſſrs. Rubi, Alvarez, and Delaſey, are appointed to be his Catholic majeſty's generals.

Sept. 27. A letter from Verdun, of the 17th September, ſays, that General Clairfayt has put Dumourier to flight, diſlodging him from his poſt with only 17,000 men, though Dumourier had 22,000, that the latter then retreated to another body of 30,000, making in the whole 52,000 men, with which he fled with ſuch precipitation as to abandon all his out poſts, with his military cheſt, containing 50,000 livres in crown pieces, beſides aſſignats, and 60 waggon loads of proviſion. The money is ſaid to have been divided among the Hulans.

In conſequence of the imminent danger to which the lives of the royal family of France are expoſed, the underſigned miniſters have preſented the following note to Lord Grenville, on the ſubject—The meaſure muſt appear to every perſon extremely wiſe and expedient, and we truſt that it will be attended with ſalutary conſequences.

Tranſlation from the original.

The underſigned envoys extraordinary and miniſters plenipotentiary of his Imperial Apoſtolic Majeſty, and of his Majeſty the King of the two Sicilies, in conſequence of the ties of blood and friendſhip which attach their ſovereigns to the King and Queen of France, have the honour to addreſs Lord Grenville, to repreſent to him the imminent danger which threatens the lives of their moſt Chriſtian majeſties, and their royal family, and the apprehenſions they have too much cauſe to entertain, that the atrocities which the factious in France practiſe againſt theſe auguſt perſonages, will not ceaſe until the crime is completed. They are authoriſed to expreſs the wiſh of their reſpective courts, that his Britannic majeſty, in the event of ſuch an horrible attempt, will not permit the reſidence, nor give any protection or aſylum to thoſe perſons, who may be known to have participated in ſuch a ſtep.

Signed, "CTE. STADIONS,
"PNCE. CASTELICICALA.

September 20, 1792.

To this application Lord Grenville ſent the following anſwer.

"The underſigned, Secretary of ſtate, in anſwer to the official note of yeſterday's date, which he has received on the part of the count de Stadion and the prince of Caſtelicicala, miniſters plenipotentiary, and envoys extraordinary of his Imperial Apoſtolic majeſty, and of his Sicilian Majeſty, has the honor of renewing to thoſe miniſters the expreſſion of the ſincere intereſt which the King has already taken in whatever perſonally regards their moſt chriſtian majeſties—an intereſt which cannot help being increaſed, by the unfortunate circumſtances of the ſituation in which their majeſties find themſelves at preſent.

"It is the King's moſt ardent wiſh that the fears declared in the note of the count de Stadion and the prince of Caſtelicicala may not be realized, but if unhappily the event ſhould prove otherwiſe, his majeſty will not fail to take the moſt effectual meaſures to hinder the guilty perſons of ſo attrocious a crime from finding an aſylum in the ſtates of his majeſty. The King feels a pleaſure in formally giving to princes ſo cloſely united by the ties of blood to their moſt chriſtian majeſties this aſſurance, which his majeſty regards but as the immediate and neceſſary conſequences of the principles and ſentiments which have always directed his conduct.

Signed GRENVILLE."

At Whitehall, September 21, 1792.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 2.

On Tueſday laſt a great quantity of rain fell in this city, attended by very high wind. In the evening the wind increaſed, and continued to blow with great violence the greateſt part of the night. Conſiderable damage was done to the wharves and ſhipping in the harbour. The ſhip Sally, Capt. Crichton, had her ſtem ſtove to pieces againſt the wharf. The ſhip Amiable, Capt. Paul, the ſhip Rambler, and the ſhip Peggy, Capt. Boyd, parted from their moorings, drove into the dock, ran foul of each other, and ſuſtained conſiderable injury; two boats belonging to the Amelia, Capt. Hill, were ſtove to pieces; three ſchooners and two wood boats were ſunk, and a great number of ſmall craft damaged; ſeveral ſmall buildings were unroofed and thrown down, and a number of fences levelled with the ground. Some of the inhabitants were apprehenſive of an inundation; but it being ebb tide, and the wind ſhifting to N. W. prevented that calamity.

BOSTON, November 7.

At the date of our laſt European accounts, M. La Fayette was ſtill at Namur a priſoner to the duke of Brunſwick, who refuſes to parole him—his lady is in England.

The combined armies under the duke of Brunſwick, amount in all to 130,000 men. Verdun, at which place the duke was, the 10th September, capitulated the 2d Sept. its garriſon was 3500 men. Verdun is between Paris and Thionville.

Mr. Thomas Paine and Dr. Prieſtly (not his ſon) are choſen members of the French National convention, for trying Louis XVI.

The maſſacres reported to have taken place in Paris, were thoſe of the Swiſs priſoners, and ſome of the female attendants of the Queen, on the 2d September. The number was not two hundred!

The court of Spain has actually declared war againſt France.

Marſhal Luckner is reinſtated in his command. He is generaliſſimo of the three French armies; whoſe numbers amount to above 100,000 men—daily recruiting.

There are about 40,000 French emigrants in England, and the number increaſes hourly.

PHILADELPHIA, November 21.

On Tueſday, the 13th inſt. the Diſtrict Court of the United States in and for the Pennſylvania Diſtrict commenced its ſeſſion, at the State Houſe in the city of Philadelphia, when the following gentlemen appeared, and were qualified as a Grand Jury—to wit—Manuel Eyre, Foreman, Jacob Weaver, William M'Mutrie, John Kaighn, John Dunlap, William Sanſom, James Cox, Nath. Lewis, James M'Crea, Thomas Canby, John Olden, Joſeph Simms, John Sparhawk, James Millegan, Daniel Smith, John Philips, Andrew Service, and Preſtly Blackſtone——Upon this occaſion, the Hon. JUDGE PETERS delivered the following charge—

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,

THE oath or affirmation you have taken, and your own experience and information on ſuch ſubjects, ſo fully point out your duty as *Grand Jurors*, that I ſhall not take up your time with any diſcuſſions concerning it. You will perceive that you may preſent any matter or thing occuring in the diſtrict, which you know to be preſentable here, as well as ſuch things as ſhall, through the proper channels, be given you in charge. It is an happy circumſtance, that, on the criminal ſide of this court, there is generally the leaſt occaſion for calling forth the powers veſted in it by the laws of the United States. Should any bills be laid before you, twelve of your number muſt agree, before you can return them "true bills."

This court poſſeſſes powers of various deſcriptions.—It is a court of common law in caſes wherein the United States ſue, and where the matter in diſpute does not exceed the ſum limited by law.—It has excluſive original cognizance of all cauſes of Admiralty and maritime juriſdiction.—It has the powers of a court of Exchequer, ſo far as they are neceſſary in caſes of ſeizures on land, or water navigable from the ſea, by veſſels of a certain deſcription; and in all ſuits for penalties and forfeitures, under the revenue laws of the United States.—It poſſeſſes juriſdiction, concurrent with the State courts, or the Circuit courts of the United States, where an alien ſues for a tort only, in violation of the laws of nations, or a treaty of the United States.—It is alſo veſted with the powers of a criminal court; and theſe powers, ſo far as occaſion ſhall call them forth, are the only ſubjects of our preſent attention.

It were to be wiſhed that the laws of the United States had deſcribed, with more certainty, the crimes cognizable here.

The words of the law, giving criminal juriſdiction to this and the other diſtrict courts of the United States, are—"That the diſtrict courts ſhall have, excluſively of the courts of the ſeveral ſtates, cognizance of all crimes and offences, that ſhall be cognizable under the authority of the United States, committed within their reſpective diſtricts, or upon the high ſeas, where no other puniſhment than whipping, not exceeding more than thirty ſtripes, a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, *or* a term of impriſonment not exceeding ſix months, is to be inflicted."

The embarraſſment in the conſtruction of this part of the law is, that, in very few indictable caſes, the amount of the fine or the meaſure of puniſhment is fixed or deſcribed. All capital caſes, and all offences for which multiplied puniſhments are directed, are clearly excluded from the cognizance of this court. In caſes of offences likely to fall within the court's juriſdiction, it will be neceſſary to form ſome eſtimate, from the evidence given in ſupport of the charge, of the probable amount of the fine and meaſure of puniſhment: For if the crime be attended with ſuch atrocious circumſtances, that the perſon charged will, on conviction, be probably mulcted in a ſum exceeding one hundred dollars, or if the enormity of the offence is likely to induce multiplied puniſhments, it ſhould ſeem that the cognizance of it will not fall within the juriſdiction of this court. Criminal laws muſt be ſtrictly conſtrued; and the words enumerating puniſhments are in *the disjunctive*.

The crimes which appear, with moſt certainty, to be placed under the cognizance of this court, are thoſe of the inferior or leſſer kind—Such as Aſſaults, Batteries, and Falſe Impriſonment. I find, by experience, that theſe offences, more frequently than any others, happen on the high ſeas, and ariſe, in many inſtances, from the irritable tempers of ſome of that uſeful claſs of citizens, engaged in our maritime affairs. In general, they are worthy and eminently valuable members of ſociety; but, with all other claſſes of mankind, ſhare the imperfections attendant on human nature. The intrepidity, however, which is peculiarly called forth by the conſtant dangers of their employment, ſeems frequently to add *ſtrength* and *keenneſs* to their paſſions, and to render ſome of them as turbulent and ungovernable as the element they navigate. Theſe offences are moſt commonly committed by the officers and mariners of ſhips. It is difficult to draw the proper line between the moderate correction the law authorizes the officers of a ſhip to inflict on a mutinous or diſobedient mariner, and the exceſs of chaſtiſement, which becomes puniſhable as a crime. It is alſo a point too minute and obſcure to aſcertain, how far a mariner ſhould bear chaſtiſement, before he reſiſts or defends himſelf. Some of the marine laws have touched this queſtion; and declare that it is after the firſt ſtroke, and after repeated endeavours to avoid the irritated officer, that a mariner may ſtand in his defence. But I do not find the boundaries, either between moderate and undue correction, or ſubmiſſion and reſiſtance, accurately marked. Should ſuch caſes come under your notice, you muſt judge, in theſe points, according to circumſtances.

Conſpiracies againſt private perſons, or the authorized meaſuers of government—Miſdemeanors of various deſcriptions—ſuch as thoſe committed in violation of the rights of Ambaſſadors or other foreign Miniſters, and many others; and, finally, every offence impeding the courſe of the law, and, conſequently, prejudicial to the welfare of ſociety, are objects of enquiry and puniſhments here. But moſt of theſe offences muſt be committed on the high ſeas, or navigable waters, out of the body of any county, or in forts, garriſons, or places under the immediate government of the United States. Some of theſe, and other offences *committed on land*, and more eſpecially thoſe oppoſed to the legal meaſures of the general government, and the conſtitutions and laws of the nation, are alſo cognizable here, if the fines or puniſhments are within the limits before mentioned.

To gentlemen, ſo well informed on the ſubject of govern-

ment, I need not urge the neceſſity of keeping a watchful guard againſt the abuſes of that freedom, which, under various pretexts, may be called in to cover illegal practices, by thoſe who make "their liberty a cloak for licentiouſneſs." Liberty, conſiſtent with law, is the fortunate and ſacred right of the citizens of theſe ſtates. But as *we* are ſingularly bleſſed in having the *conſtitution* and *laws*, and not *men*, for our governors, it particularly behoves *us* moſt religiouſly to preſerve their inviolability. If the laws are found, on experiment, not to anſwer the ends propoſed, the repreſentatives of the nation and of the people, in a conſtitutional mode are, alone, competent to repeal or alter them. All combinations to oppoſe or prevent the execution of conſtitutional laws, are not only in themſelves diſgraceful and unlawful, but in their conſequences tend to deſtroy the very being of ſociety; and, if not reſtrained and puniſhed, to caſt a ſhade upon the characters of our country. It cannot be expected that laws of a general nature will, in every reſpect, accommodate themſelves to the local intereſts, the prejudices, or perſonal objects of every part of the community. Nor is perfection, in the early ſtages of ſyſtems, to be looked for. Sufficient is it, that they are approved by the great body of the nation, and, on experience, are found, in their objects and general tendency, ſalutary. Where ſo many intereſts and opinions are to be conſulted, all of us cannot have our way.—Each, in our turn, muſt yield and offer, on the altar of concord, conciliatory ſacrifices. That the moſt beneficial effects have flowed from the national conſtitution and laws—even from thoſe which, in their progreſs, have been the moſt oppoſed—we have only to look around us to be convinced.—They have elevated our country, in a ſhort period, to an enviable height of proſperity and activity, from a ſtate of langour and imbecility—They have encreaſed the agriculture, the commerce, the manufactures, and, of courſe, the wealth of the people. The happineſs of individuals, as well as the exiſtence of the nation, depends on their preſervation. They are the ſafe-guards and ſure defences of the perſonal and political liberties, which have met the approbation and the admiration of all the friends of mankind, and of well-defined freedom and good order, through the world.

Eulogies on our government and our laws are not at all times requiſite; nor ſhall it be too frequently my practice to pronounce them: yet, at preſent, I do not think them unſeaſonable.

I am happy to know and to declare, that ſentiments of reſpect for the laws, both of the United States and of our own, generally pervades the minds of the good people of this diſtrict—But it is too notorious, that a partial, ill-adviſed and ſhort-ſighted oppoſition to one of the laws of the Union, has ſullied the characters of *ſome* of our fellow-citizens.—It were devoutly to be wiſhed, that *theſe* would form a proper eſtimate of the tranquil internal ſecurity and happineſs we have it in our power to enjoy—They would then avoid meaſures,—the offspring of local diſcontent, of intereſts ill underſtood, of policy miſtaken, and principles miſapplied; having a direct tendency to introduce many of the evils and diſtractions, which now convulſe an allied and much afflicted nation. A nation contending for principles on which our political happineſs is founded; a people in whoſe proſperity we are, in no ſmall degree, intereſted, and to whom we are bound, by a grateful recollection of their friendſhip, when we ſtood moſt in need of it, feelingly to ſympathize in their ſufferings, while they are ſtriving for a prize we have gained. Should their ſtruggle prove unſucceſsful, and we be left alone in poſſeſſion of well poized freedom, let us be careful, by reſpecting our laws and puniſhing offenders againſt them, to preſerve a depoſit ſo hallowed and ineſtimable—let us avoid the rock on which others have been ſhipwrecked, leſt we give to deſpotiſm another triumph.

We ſhould earneſtly and ſincerely beſeech the Divine Author of Peace, to eſtabliſh our diſtreſſed allies in their liberties; and to reſtore their tranquility, under any form of free and efficient government, beſt ſuited to their circumſtances, and moſt acceptable to the people. We ſhould, with hearts anxiouſly intereſted in the common cauſe of mankind, deprecate their failure in the conteſt—But *we* ſhould learn, in any event of *their* affairs, a wholeſome and a uſeful leſſon. Convinced, as we ought to be, that they have more to dread from intemperate and diſorderly conduct, jealouſies, diviſions, inſubordination to laws, and legal and neceſſary reſtraints, than from all the efforts and hoſts of their external enemies.

My public duty, and my ſolicitude for the honour and happineſs of all my fellow-citizens, have obliged me to make theſe remarks. It is my ardent wiſh and hope, that all the citizens of the diſtrict, and all the inhabitants of our common country, would, on every occaſion, conduct themſelves with ſo much patriotiſm and propriety, as to ſupercede the neceſſity of a repetition of ſuch obſervations.

To which the Grand Jury made the Reply following—

To the Hon. RICHARD PETERS, Eſq.

THE Grand Jury of the diſtrict court of the United States in and for the diſtrict of Pennſylvania—beg leave to return our acknowledgements for your excellent charge delivered to us on the preſent occaſion.—Concurring as we do with you in the ſalutary operation of the general laws of the Union, which are peculiarly evident in the flouriſhing ſituation of our common country, we cannot at the ſame time ſincerely help lamenting, that any of our fellow-citizens ſhould, under the influence of local and miſtaken prejudice, endeavour to counteract their general operations. We ſhall content ourſelves with aſſuring your honor—that ſo far as our perſonal influence extends, we ſhall, on all occaſions, inculcate a due and cheerful obedience to the conſtitutional laws of the United States. We requeſt, that your charge, together with this addreſs, may be made public, for the information of our fellow-citizens.

By unanimous requeſt of the Grand Jury,

MANUEL EYRES, Foreman.

1792,

There being no criminal buſineſs, the court adjourned, *ſine die.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

MONDAY, November 19.

A letter to the Speaker from the Secretary of State was read, written on behalf of the truſtees appointed to redeem the public debt---viz. the Vice-Preſident, Chief Juſtice, Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treaſury, and the Attorney-General, with the approbation of the Preſident of the United States---from this communication it appears, that through the agency of Samuel Meredith, Treaſurer of the United States, in Philadelphia, and William Seaton, in New-York, the amount of public ſecurities purchaſed is 1,495,457 dollars and 89 cents, for which 967,821 dollars and 65 cents, ſpecie, have been diſburſed, and for which credit is paſſed to the treaſury. One hundred copies of this report was ordered to be printed.

Several petitions were preſented, read, and referred to committees, and to the heads of departments---amongſt which---that of the executors of General Scriever of Georgia---referred to committee on loſt certificates.

A memorial from the people called Quakers was read, recommending to the government of the Union to uſe all poſſible means for the reſtoration of peace with the Indian tribes. The Lord's judgments are in the land; an enquiry is neceſſary into the cauſes of the preſent hoſtilities; but above all things they declare themſelves diſpoſed to the promotion of ſuch meaſures towards the Indian tribes, as may be productive of the ſpirit of tranquility.

Mr. Williamſon introduced a ſubject, which moſt eſſentially reſpects the proſperity of the commercial, as well as agricultural intereſts of the United States. The number of foreign ſeamen in our merchants' employ, who are liable to be taken up in foreign ports as ſubjects of Great Britain, and other countries; the ſeveral inſtances where it had been actually done at Madeira, Spain, and the Eaſt-Indies, came into view, and the neceſſity appeared now to be indiſpenſable of adopting ſome meaſures for the encouragement of our national ſeamen, and for the protection of our trade, as well to ſecure the property of individuals, as for the ſafety of our country. A ſmall addition of tonnage, or a ſmall drawback on ſeamen's wages, would be ſufficient for this purpoſe. The encouragement of apprentices, the ſupport of an hoſpital for ſick and infirm ſeamen, &c. were all proper to be ſuggeſted in this buſineſs---and there were not wanting inſtances where the ſtates had taken up the ſubject. North-Carolina has already taxed the maſters of veſſels, by a law paſſed in 1790, and if a meaſure be right in one ſtate, it may ſafely be thought proper in others. To the United States it peculiarly belongs to conſider what is owing to the dignity of the nation---upon the whole, a motion paſſed for appointing a committee to report on this buſineſs. Meſſrs. Williamſon, Lawrence, Goodhue, B. Bourne, and Barnwell, were appointed.

Mr. Parker moved that the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury on marine hoſpitals, be referred to the ſame committee, together with the report of a ſelect committee on the ſame buſineſs---agreed.

Mr. Boudinot moved that a reſolution ſhould be paſſed, expreſſive of the approbation of the Houſe, on the meaſures uſed by the Executive, for eſtabliſhing peace with certain Indian tribes---but as this reſolution could not be debated without having reference to the confidential communications received from the war department, it muſt therefore be conſidered when the gallery doors are ſhut---it therefore lies on the table.

Mr. Lawrance moved to take up the ſpeech of the Preſident of the United States, in committee of the whole; which was agreed to, and Mr. Lawrance being called to the chair---the ſpeech was firſt read at the Clerk's table, and afterward by the Chairman, in paragraphs. Several motions were made to refer the different diviſions of the ſpeech to ſelect committees; ſome of which were carried and others are undecided. Mr. Fitzſimons moved, that ſo much of the ſpeech as relates to the redemption of the public debt, ought to be taken up, and a reſolution paſſed, expreſſive of the intentions of the Houſe, to take prompt meaſures for the purpoſe---alſo, that the Secretary of the Treaſury, be directed to report a plan to the Houſe. The firſt part of Mr. Fitzſimons's motion, was generally approved of; but the ſecond part, for referring to the Secretary of the Treaſury, was ſtrongly oppoſed, and not determined, when a motion was made and carried for Adjournment.

Letter from James Seagrove, Eſquire, (agent of Indian affairs in the ſouthern department of the United States) to the citizens of the ſtate of Georgia.

"It being (in my opinion) of ſome conſequence to the citizens of Georgia to know the diſpoſition of the Creek Indians towards them at this time, I have therefore taken this mode of aſſuring them, that from the whole of my late communications, and the inveſtigation of matters, I do not find any diſpoſition in the chiefs of the Creek nation to be unfriendly to any part of the United States. On the contrary, I have reaſon to think it the wiſh of nine tenths of that nation to be in ſtrict friendſhip with us.

"Many and baſe have been the attempts of late, to miſlead thoſe unfortunate people, notwithſtanding which, I will venture to aſſure the citizens of this country of a continuance of peace and friendly intercourſe between them and the Creek nation, unleſs the reſtleſs vicious diſpoſition of ſome of the white people among us, ſhould oblige the Indians to adopt a different line of conduct.

"All attempts from any foreign quarter to miſlead them, I conſider of little or no conſequence; much more miſchief is to be dreaded from the ill-diſpoſed among ourſelves. It therefore becomes incumbent on every good man in this country, as he values peace, and the proſperity of Georgia, to uſe every exertion to prevent any outrages or injury being committed on the Indians or their property. Herewith I ſend, for immediate publication in the gazette, three talks which I received a few days paſt from chiefs who are well known to be of the firſt conſequence in the nation. I am in poſſeſſion of many other ſtrong proofs that we ſtand well with the ſouthern tribes, but thoſe I now ſend will ſerve to coney the wiſhes of the Creeks."

The talks above referred to are from the head men of the Upper Creeks, Lower Creeks, Cuſſetahs and Cowetas, and are all expreſſive of peace and amity, and a deſire to maintain a good underſtanding with the United States.

Extract of a letter from Hiſpaniola, dated October 15.

"A ſhip is arrived at Cayes, with 350 men of the battalion of Aube. Theſe troops, who were much abuſed by the enemies of the public good, appear to be well diſpoſed, perfectly well diſciplined, and ſhew great impatience to be led againſt the revolted.

"The ſhip St. Anne, which brings the remainder of the battalion, appeared for a moment, but has been again driven out to ſea by the currents.

"It is time France ſhould think of us. Fifteen days more and all was loſt.

"We wiſh much for the arrival of M. de Monteſquieu, to re-eſtabliſh good order and enforce that obedience which is due to legal authority.

"We juſt now hear, and the intelligence may be depended on, that Cavillon, Jeremie, Cayemittee, Petit Trout, and L'Anſe a Veau, have ſurrounded the rebels of Petit Trou, had purſued them for nine days, and killed almoſt the whole of them; the ſurvivors prayed for mercy, and all is reſtored to order. It ſhould be obſerved that they had as commander, no agent of the old executive."

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Norriton townſhip, Montgomery county, ſome time ago, a light brindle COW, with a white face. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

Nov. 12, 1792. ¶ WILLIAM ZIMMERMAN.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Merion townſhip, near the eight mile ſtone, on Lancaſter road, an iron grey HORSE. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

October 31, 1792. † MARSENA ALLOWAY.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Independence townſhip, Suſſex county, New-Jerſey, a likely NEGROE MAN, about thirty years of age, about ſix feet high, ſtoop ſhouldered, down look, ſpeaks good Engliſh, has a low voice, and is very handy at carpenter's work; had on, when he went away, a dark coloured coat, the fore parts lined with flannel, and the back with chequered ſtannel, the buttons covered with the ſame, a green and white broad ſtriped jacket, fuſtian overalls, a pair of blue ſtockings footed, calf ſkin ſhoes, and a half worn ſquare crowned rorum hat. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

November, 1792. ¶ MARTHA FLEMING.

AGAIN REPEATED.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN, out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in the night of the 11th inſtant, a bright bay MARE, about 14½ hands high, 5 years old this ſpring, has a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, one hind foot white to a little above the hoof; perhaps ſhe has a ſmall ſnip on her noſe, ſhe is a natural trotter, but does not trot ſo handſome as ſome, and has an aukward gallop. Was ſtole with ſaid Mare, a Man's Saddle and Snaffle Bridle, with red and white binding round the front-piece of the head-ſtall; the Saddle almoſt new, the pad faced with buff cloth, the Saddle-cloth black and white ſtripe, and edged with two rows of red cloth, ſilver waſhed tuff nails; but perhaps the Saddle may be changed.

Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Mare and Thief, ſo that the owner get her again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward, or TWELVE DOLLARS for the Mare only, with reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by ‡ DAVID DAVIS.

Waterford townſhip, Glouceſter county, State of New-Jerſey, 12th April, 1791.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber's field, on Thurſday night, the 4th of this inſtant, a white HORSE, about twelve years old, between fourteen and fifteen hands high, has ſome black ſpots and a ſplit on the inſide of one of his fore hoofs, paces and trots, is low in ſpirit, and therefore not good for riding, but an excellent waggon horſe. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief, and brings them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the horſe, with reaſonable charges, paid by ANDREW SHULTZ.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed that one named Koch, who eſcaped laſt ſpring out of Norriſtown gaol, has ſtolen ſaid horſe, and gone with him towards Maryland.

Hereford townſhip, Berks county, October 13, 1792. *

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN LOGAN, late of Lower Smithfield, townſhip, Northampton county, are requeſted to make immediate payment, otherwiſe they will be dealt with according to law; and thoſe who have any lawful demands againſt ſaid eſtate, by Bond, Note or Book Debt, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, legally atteſted, before the 20th of December next, in order to be ſettled by

PETER OBERSHEIMER, Adminiſtrator.

Plainfield townſhip, Northampton county, October 29, 1792. ¶

RAN AWAY or ABSCONDED from the ſubſcriber the 12th of laſt month, from on board one of the New-Caſtle Stage Boats, lying at the Crooked Billet Wharf, Philadelphia, an indented Servant GIRL, named ANN MACKY, juſt then arrived from Ireland, in the Ship Canton; ſhe is about 20 years of age, black hair, and pretty luſty; about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, it is expected ſhe is ſomewhere in Philadelphia. Whoever ſecures her in any goal, ſo that her maſter may get her again, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS Reward, and if brought to the ſubſcriber, in Little Britain townſhip, Lancaſter county, reaſonable charges paid beſides, by DAVID RAY.

October 20, 1792. ‡

WAS committed to the Goal of this county a Negroe MAN who ſays his name is SAMPSON, and that he is a ſlave to John Crapper, Eſq; living in the ſtate of Virginia about three miles from Acomack court-houſe. The ſaid Negro is five feet ſix inches high, ſlim built, yellow complexion, appears to be about twenty-one years of age, a little marked with the ſmall-pox, ſomewhat knock-kneed, had on a new high crowned hat, maker's name in the crown Jacob Hollingſhead, of Philadelphia, one coat, waiſtcoat and overalls, all new, made of elaſtic cloth, one white linen ſhirt, thread ſtockings, good ſhoes and ſteel buckles; he had with him a bundle of clothes, conſiſting of two ruffled ſhirts, one marked with the letters I. C. one pair of cotton ſtockings, marked I. C. one pair of black worſted, never wore, one pair of black velvet breeches, one red jacket, three white cravats, one black ditto, one linen handkerchief, marked A. D. C. one pair of childrens ſtockings, one pair of white yarn ſtockings, and one ſmall curious key. His maſter, if any he has, is deſired to come, pay charges, and take him away, within ſix weeks from the date hereof, otherwiſe he will be ſold for the ſame, by ZENAS SMITH, Gaoler.

Salem, New-Jerſey, October 26, 1792. *

For NEWRY,

The SHIP

MINERVA;

Will ſail the firſt of December next.

For Freight or Paſſage, apply to

WILLIAM BELL.

October 9, 1792.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 5th of November, (inſtant,) a large ſorrel HORSE, about 15 hands high, a natural trotter, 12 years old, both hind feet white, has a ſtar in his forehead, not ſhod, a buſhy tail and thin mane, a white ſaddle mark on each ſide. Whoever takes up the horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may have him again, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS for the horſe, and FOUR for the thief, paid by the ſubſcriber, living in Horſham townſhip, Montgomery county.

November 6, 1792. ‡ JOHN DANCE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of George Hager, formerly of Falmouth, late of Lancaſter, ſhopkeeper, deceaſed, by bonds, notes or book debts, are requeſted to pay the ſame to the ſubſcriber, living in Philadelphia, and to no other *perſon* or *perſons* whatſoever; and thoſe who have any claim againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted.

¶ LEWIS FARMER, Adminiſtrator.

CAME to the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Blockley townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 10th day of Auguſt laſt, a brown COW, with a white face. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ LEONARD ROUW.

A WOMAN of an honeſt character, with a good breaſt of milk, would be glad to take a child to nurſe, enquire at AQUILLA EVANS, in Front-ſtreet, oppoſite Noah's Ark, No. 314, Northern Liberties. ¶

ALL perſons who are indebted to the ſubſcriber for the carcarriage of NEWS-PAPERS, &c. are earneſtly requeſted to ſettle with him as ſoon as poſſible, nd thereby enable him to ſerve them in future;---his expences being very great, he hopes his employers will immediately comply with this requeſt, which will greatly oblige their humble ſervant,

JOHN CURTS, Straſburg
November 13, 1792. Meſſenger.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION in East Nantmell townſhip, Cheſter county, containing fifty acres of good land, whereon is a good dwelling-houſe and barn, both new; a large proportion of the ſaid premiſes is woodland, and the cleared land is moſtly freſh: There is alſo a young orchard thereon. For terms and further particulars apply to JONATHAN PUGH and SAMUEL REA, living near the premiſes.

Alſo to be SOLD—A valuable Plantation in the townſhip of East Nantmell, in Cheſter county, containing near an hundred acres of good land, about fifty-five acres thereof is cleared, twelve whereof is good meadow, and more may be made: The remainder is wood-land, well timbered. There are on ſaid premiſes a convenient dwelling-houſe and a good barn, both lately built; alſo a young orchard of about two hundred apple trees, moſtly grafted fruit, has begun to bear, beſides about twenty old bearing trees. The land is well watered by ſeveral ſprings, on one of which, near the dwelling-houſe, is a good new ſtone milk-houſe. There is alſo a ſtream of water running through the ſaid land, with fall ſufficient for water-works. For terms and further particulars, apply to SAMUEL REA, living on the premiſes. *

SIX-PENCE Reward.

RAN away, on the 5th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living in Hotſham townſhip, Montgomery county, an indented ſervant man, named Hugh Wilſon, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, ſlim made, pitted with the ſmall pox; had on, and took with him, a ſhort fuſtian ſailor jacket, fuſtian overalls, two ſtriped jackets, and ſtriped breeches, two pair of ſtockings, one pair new, a pair of old ſhoes, and five yards of linen. Whoever will bring him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, but no charges, paid by ¶ 2w. STEPHEN LOVE.
November 7, 1792.

To be SOLD, at private Sale,

A VALUABLE Plantation, ſituate in Warrington townſhip, Bucks county, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Butler's Mill, and on the county line, about two miles from Græme Park, and 22 miles from Philadelphia; containing 181 acres of good land, near 80 acres of which is wood-land, well timbered, about 20 acres meadow, and more may be made, the remainder good arable land, chiefly limed and dunged. There is on ſaid plantation two good apple orchards, a good ſtone houſe with four rooms on a floor, and a leg kitchen adjoining it, a never-failing well of water at the door, a good frame barn, and a number of barracks, a waggon houſe, with granaries over head, and other out-houſes, the whole in good repair, and is well ſituated for either ſtore or tavern. The title is indiſputable. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes
Auguſt 20, 1792, * tf ABRAHAM HALLAS.

Juſt printed and to be ſold, by ZACHARIAH POULSON, junior, No. 30, North Fourth-ſtreet, near the Univerſity,

POULSON's
TOWN and COUNTRY ALMANAC,
For the Year of our Lord, 1793;
Being the firſt after Biſſextile, or Leap-Year. Adapted to the Latitude and Meridian of Philadelphia.

LAW BOOKS.

GEORGE DAVIS, in the Prothonotary's office of the Supreme Court, Philadelphia, reſpectfully acquaints the gentlemen of the bar and their ſtudents, in this and the other ſtates, that, by the late arrivals from Dublin, he has received the following collection of books, which he is encouraged to hope, from a confidence in the moderation of his prices, and from the patronage he has hitherto experienced, will claim their particular attention. Immediate reſpect ſhall be paid to any order by letter addreſſed to him; and gentlemen at any time favouring him with a liſt of ſuch books as they may have occaſion for, he will, if he has them not, write for them from Ireland, if they direct him ſo to do, ſo that they may be had in a few months after the order ſent.

G. D. expects ſhortly a further very general and valuable collection from the ſame place, in which will be included Term Reports complete, 4 vols. and ſeveral third and fourth vols. of ſame Reports.

No. 313, High-ſtreet, Philadelphia,
September 25, 1792.

FOLIO.

Hargrage and Butler's Coke upon Littleton.

QUARTO.

Wood's Inſtitutes; Caſes in Chancery; Vernon's Reports, 2 vols. Freeman's ditto; Bunbury's ditto; (ſecond hand.)

OCTAVO.

Croke's Reports; Salkeld's ditto, 3 vols. Kelyng's ditto; Comyn's ditto; Strange's ditto, 2 vols. Parker's ditto; Burrows's ditto, 5 vols. W. Blackſtone's ditto, 2 vols. Cowper's ditto; Douglas's ditto; Henry Blackſtone's ditto; Commercial ditto; Peere Williams's ditto, 3 vols. Arkyns's ditto, 3 vols. Veſey's ditto, 2 vols. Ambler's ditto; Brown's ditto Tempore Thurlow, 2 vols. Ditto Caſes in Parliament, 8 vols. Finche's Caſes in Chancery; Comyns's Digeſt, 5 vols. Barnes's Notes; Lilly's Entries, 2 vols. Molleroy's ditto, 2 vols. Raymond's ditto; Stubb's Crown Circuit Companion; Boote's Hiſtory of a Suit at Law; Richardſon's Practice, B. R. Sheridan's ditto, ditto; Tidd's ditto, ditto; Hind's ditto in Chancery; Morgan's Eſſays, 3 vols. Ditto Vade Mecum, 3 vols. in two. Syſtem of Pleading, including a Tranſlation of the Doctrina Placitandi; Buller's Niſi Prius; Gilbert on Replevins; Ditto on Deviſes; Fearn on contingent Remainders and executory Deviſes; Wright on Tenures; Wilſon on Fines and Recoveries; Runnington on Ejectments; Williams's Conveyancer, 2 vols. Caſes in Law, Equity and Conveyancing; Shephard's Touchſtone; Lovelaſs on Wills; Ditto on Bills of Exchange; Kyd on ditto; Ditto on Awards; Weſkett on Inſurance; Park on ditto; Highmore on Bail; Cooke's Bankrupt Laws; Addenda to Cooke's Bankrupt Laws; A ſuccinct Digeſt of the Laws relating to Bankrupts; Sayer's Law of Damages; Ditto ditto of Coſts; Hargrave's Law Tracts; Hawkins's Pleas of the Crown, 2 vols. Foſter's Crown Law; Leach's ditto; Boſcawen on Penal Statutes; Law Grammar; Doctor and Student; Eunomus, or Dialogues concerning the Law and Conſtitution of England; De Lolme on the Conſtitution of ditto; Sullivan's Lectures on the Conſtitution and Laws of ditto; Hale's Hiſtory of the Common Law; Reeve's Hiſtory of the Engliſh Law, 4 vols. Blackſtone's Commentaries abridged; Vattel's Law of Nations.

WILLIAM ZANE,

At the ſign of the Caniſter and Hand-ſaw, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

Has juſt imported, in the late arrivals from Europe, a large and general aſſortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c. Among which are

SHEET iron, pots, kettles, pye pans and ſkillets; cart and waggon boxes; bliſtered and Crowley's ſteel; flat-irons; coffee-mills; frying-pans; patent iron tea and fiſh-kettles and ſauce-pans; a great variety of locks and hinges; ivory, horn and iron combs; fiſh-hooks; pins, Whitechapel needles; ſailmakers do. common and gilt coat and veſt buttons of various patterns; a large aſſortment of common and beſt plated ſhoe and knee-buckles; a great variety of knives and forks; razors, caſes and ſtrops; ſhaving-boxes; ſciſſars; taylors ſhears; common and taylors thimbles; fowling-pieces, gun-locks; coal-ſifters; curry-combs and bruſhes; elegant japanned tea-waiters, caddies and bread-baſkets; a variety of bellows; braſs and iron weights in ſetts; gold ſcales and ſcale-beams; iron and japanned ſnuffers & trays; Turkey oil and rag ſtones; Scotch ditto; ſhoe rubbers; braſs head and iron ſhovels and tongs; a great variety of ſhoe and knee chapes; London and Briſtol pewter, conſiſting of diſhes, plates, baſons, ſpoons, &c. braſs and iron wire; huntſmens horns and ſquirrel chains; braſs and bell-metal kettles; braſs table chafing-diſhes; iron ditto; braſs locks, cocks, hinges, nails, ſcutcheons, drawer handles, &c. braſs and iron candleſticks; a general ſupply of carpenters and ſhoemakers tools; tacks, nails, ſprigs and ſcrews of different ſorts and ſizes; ſmiths anvils, vizes, beek-irons, ſledge and hand hammers, and riveting ditto; chain traces; ſpinning-wheel irons; ſleigh bells; redwood, copperas, allum, venetian red, yellow ochre and glue; ſaddlers ſtraining-irons, girth, diaper and ſtraining-web, ſadded and plated buckles and tips; ſaddlers hammers, ſtirrup irons and bridle bitts; braſs warming-pans; ſpelter; braſs and paper ink-ſtands; ſteelyards; curriers knives and ſteels; ſcrews of many ſorts and ſizes, &c.

AMERICAN MANUFACTORY.

3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 12d. nails; ſcrew augers; ſpades, ſhovels and wood axes; ſhingling hatchets; black balls; crooked combs; Dutch ovens; wool and cotton cards; copper and iron teaketttles; plow-lines, traces, bed-cords and laces, faſh-cord, fiſhing and chalk lines; wrapping and ſeine twine; ſpinning-wheels; a great variety of braſs andirons, braſs head and common iron ditto; red clover, timothy and hemp-ſeed, with many other articles not enumerated. Tf.

Philadelphia, Tenth mo. 2, 1792.

Boulting Cloths,

THE ſubſcriber, at his ſhop in Market-ſtreet, between Seventh and Eighth-ſtreets, hath for ſale a quantity of *Burrs*, either in *Blocks*, or made up in *Mill Stones* of any ſize, which he will warrant to be of the beſt quality. Alſo an excellent aſſortment of *Boulting Cloths*, &c. &c.

From his experience in the milling buſineſs, he hopes to be enabled to give ſatisfaction to ſuch as may be pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom. ‡ eow.

MICHAEL GUNCKEL.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS my wife Catharine Moze, having eloped from me the 3d of October, 1791, (and ſince defiled her marriage bed, without any lawful reaſon) being diſcovered by one of her children, mixing a doſe of poiſon to finiſh her huſband, which can be proved by 'Squire Shelcroſs, who tried the experiment by giving it to a cat, which died in the courſe of a few minutes; alſo, in the year of 1788, ſaid Catharine Moze eloped and came to Philadelphia, where ſhe took up with a gang of proſtitutes. I therefore warn the public in general, eſpecially merchants and tavern-keepers, not to credit her on my account, being reſolved not to anſwer any debts ſhe contracts for the future.

GEORGE MOZE.
November 10th, 1792. ‡

To the PUBLIC.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to acquaint the Public in general, and his Cuſtomers in particular, That he has entered into partnerſhip with Mr. HENRY KAMMERER, and that the Printing buſineſs in the Engliſh and German languages is now carried on on under the firm of STEINER and KAMMERER, No. 85, in Race ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets.

The German News-Paper will be publiſhed by them, as uſual, on Tueſdays, and all kind of Printing work done with care and expedition.

MELCHIOR STEINER.
Philadelphia, November 6, 1792.

JUST ARRIVED,

A quantity of ſalted Coracoa Hides,
Of a ſuperior quality, and for Sale by
JONATHAN MEREDITH,
No. 27, South Third-ſtreet.
Philadelphia, November 15, 1792.

WANTED,

By the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company,
One hundred Labourers,
For the Winter ſeaſon. The terms will be made known by applying to
JONATHAN ROBESON, Superintendant.

N. B. Applications will be received at his reſidence, near the Falls of Schuylkill, till the 1ſt of November, and after that time at Norriſtown.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from his wife and eight children, a Negro Man, named ISAAC, belonging to the ſubſcriber. The ſaid Negro is about thirty-five years of age, about five feet eleven inches high, of a ſtraight ſtature, black complexion, hath two or three marks in his face, proceeding from the meaſles or chicken pox, but appears much like ſmall pox marks, believe one to be on his cheek, and one on his forehead, one of his middle fingers by a cut is bent, hath a ſmall mark on his breaſt by a bite in fighting, his legs long and ſlim, the calf nearly under the ham, is very artful and cunning, is ingenious, can work with carpenters' tools tolerably well, having been uſed to make moſt kinds of farming utenſils, building of log-houſes, and working with ſhip carpenters, is very fond of ſpirituous liquors, can drink a great deal and not be intoxicated, ſpeaks much, and liſps a little when ſo doing; he abſconded from his owner laſt May was two years, and has moſt likely changed his name. Any perſon taking and ſecuring the ſaid run-away Negro in any gaol, ſo that his owner may have him delivered to him, the ſubſcriber, living near Sinepuxent Inlet, Worceſter county, ſtate of Maryland, or to Henry Parker, of Snowhill, in ſaid county, ſhall have the above reward of Thirty Dollars. EDWARD VANDOME.
Auguſt 10, 1792. * 3m.

FIFTY DOLLARS Reward, and all reaſonable charges.

RAN AWAY, on the 29th of January laſt, a Dutch Servant MAN, named CONRAD ROTHHASS, by trade a Butcher, about 23 years old, had on when he went away, a new ſuit of cloaths, viz. an olive coloured cloth coat, made with a flaſh ſleeve, lined with ſhalloon, with plated buttons, olive coloured corduroy jacket and breeches, the jacket had a fuſtain back, and new ſhoes, and had light coloured hair tied, but likely may have cut it off; he can talk very good French, has a brother a ſervant with Mr. Rayley, a Tanner. It is likely he may change his cloaths, as he took up money the day before he went away. He is very artful, and ſpeaks the Engliſh tongue pretty well. Whoever will take up ſaid ſervant and ſecure him in any goal in North-America, and give notice to me, or bring him home, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid, by

t f GEORGE G. WOELPPER.
Philadelphia, July 9, 1791.

N. B. He went away without any reaſonable complaint, and has been ſeen on the road to Virginia, 40 miles beyond Suſquehanna, in company with Chriſtopher Geil, hereunder deſcribed.

☞ It is probable he may endeavour to fix himſelf, as a butcher, in ſome of the towns in Virginia.

ALSO Ran away in company with the above, a German Servant MAN, named JOHN CHRISTOPHER GEIL, a Cooper by trade; about 26 or 27 years old, 6 feet high, remarkably ſtrong built, dark brown hair tied; he has a ſurly down look, has been burnt lately on one of his cheeks, by accident; had on a large French cocked hat, a blue coat with yellow metal buttons, lately turned, a black corduroy jacket, and ſtriped olive coloured breeches, with white buttons, large block tin buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive TWENTY DOLLARS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

January 31, 1792. ¶ WILLIAM VON PHUL.

A REQUEST.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber, either by bond, note, or book-debt, are hereby earneſtly requeſted to call and diſcharge their reſpective accounts, before the firſt day of January next; thoſe who neglect making payment by the aforeſaid time, cannot expect any further indulgence, but may rely on being dealt with as the law directs.

t. f. MARTIN FOUTS.

Currying and Leather-Selling Buſineſs.

GORDON and SHARPLESS,

BEG leave to inform their friends in particular, and the public in general, that they carry on the above buſineſs in all its various branches; they have on hand a large aſſortment of Soal Leather, Upper Leather, Calf-Skin, and Boot Legs, beſt Engliſh Ben and Crop Soals; alſo various kinds of Saddler's Leather, which they mean to ſell wholeſale and retail upon the moſt reaſonable terms, for caſh or ſhort credit, No. 92, Cheſnut-ſtreet, near the corner of Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

A generous price will be given for all kinds of Leather in the rough, apply as above. Orders will be punctually attended to.

Philadelphia, September 24, 1792. t f.

ALMANACKS for the Year 1793.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD, by
STEWART & COCHRAN,
No. 34, South Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia:
The COLUMBIAN ALMANACK, and
Father ABRAHAM's ALMANACK,
Containing (beſides Aſtronomical Calculations) Variety of uſeful and entertaining Matter.

ALSO, JUST PUBLISHED,
ADVICE TO COMMUNICANTS,
For Neceſſary Preparation, and Profitable Improvement, of the great and comfortable Ordinance of the LORD's SUPPER: That therein true Spiritual Communion with Chriſt may be obtained, and the eternal enjoyment of God ſealed. By ROBERT CRAGHEAD, Miniſter of the Goſpel in Londonderry.

In the Preſs, and ſpeedily will be Publiſhed,
The FAMILY INSTRTUCTOR, in three Parts,
Relating, I. To Parents and Children. II. To Maſters and Servants. III. To Huſbands and Wives.

Mill-Stones and Boulting-Cloths.

FOR SALE, BY
ROBERT LEWIS and Co.
At their Stores and Mill-Stone Factory, adjoining George Latimer, on Pine-ſtreet Wharf,

BURR MILL-STONES of all ſizes and dimenſions, warranted of the firſt quality. Country MILL-STONES from the American Rock, of an excellent grit, and of any ſize that may be wanted. Alſo, FLINT-STONES for gudgeons to reſt on, of a very good kind.

A compleat aſſortment of BOULTING-CLOTHS, lately imported from the manufactories, of ſuperior quality and texture, ſuitable for Boulting every kind of Flour, in the beſt and moſt expeditious manner.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A TRACT of 2275 acres, lying along the North road, forty miles above Eaſton, and within twenty of the river Delaware.

Another Tract of 435 acres, ſituate twenty-five miles above Eaſton, in the midſt of a thick ſettlement, nine miles from Shoemaker's Landing, on Delaware, and one mile from John Larner's tavern.

Payment will be taken in caſh, public ſecurities, or merchandize. Enquire as above. tbetf.

Philadelphia, June 4, 1792.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, containing about 200 acres, ſituate in the Manor of Pennſbury, in the county of Bucks, five miles diſtant from the borough of Briſtol, one mile from the river Delaware, half a mile from a landing upon Crozier's creek, and from thence wood and timber may be carried to the city of Philadelphia, about 25 miles from the latter; from 30 to 40 acres whereof has been partly cleared, the reſt woodland, well timbered with white oak, black oak and hickory. There are ſeveral choice ſprings upon this tract, and a conſiderable quantity of meadow may be made. Whoever inclines to purchaſe, by applying to the Subſcriber, at No. 42, on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, may be further informed of the conditions and terms of ſale.

Oct. 1, 1792. ¶ CORNELIA M'NACHTANE.
N. B. A large OPEN STOVE for ſale. Enqure as above.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

NOVEMBER, 1792.] THE [NUMBER 3263.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1792.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Independence township, Sussex county, New-Jersey, a likely NEGROE MAN, about thirty years of age, about six feet high, stoop shouldered, down look, speaks good English, has a low voice, and is very handy at carpenter's work; had on, when he went away, a dark coloured coat, the fore parts lined with flannel, and the back with chequered flannel, the buttons covered with the same, a green and white broad striped jacket, fustian overalls, a pair of blue stockings footed, calf-skin shoes, and a half worn square crowned rorum hat. Whoever takes up said Negroe, and brings him to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

November, 1792. ¶ MARTHA FLEMING.

AGAIN REPEATED.
SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN, out of the stable of the subscriber, in the night of the 11th instant, a bright bay MARE, about 14½ hands high, 5 years old this spring, has a small star in her forehead, one hind foot white to a little above the hoof; perhaps she has a small snip on her nose, she is a natural trotter, but does not trot so handsome as some, and has an aukward gallop. Was stole with said Mare, a Man's Saddle and Snaffle Bridle, with red and white binding round the front-piece of the head-stall; the Saddle almost new, the pad faced with buff cloth, the Saddle-cloth black and white stripe, and edged with two rows of red cloth, silver washed tuff nails; but perhaps the Saddle may be changed. Whoever takes up and secures said Mare and Thief, so that the owner get her again, and the thief brought to justice, shall have SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward, or TWELVE DOLLARS for the Mare only, with reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by ‡ DAVID DAVIS.

Waterford township, Gloucester county, State of New-Jersey, 12th April, 1791.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Norriton township, Montgomery county, some time ago, a light brindle COW, with a white face. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

Nov. 12, 1792. ¶ WILLIAM ZIMMERMAN.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Lower Merion township, near the eight mile stone, on Lancaster road, an iron grey HORSE. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

October 31, 1792. † MARSENA ALLOWAY.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber's field, on Thursday night, the 4th of this instant, a white HORSE, about twelve years old, between fourteen and fifteen hands high, has some black spots and a split on the inside of one of his fore hoofs, paces and trots, is low in spirit, and therefore not good for riding, but an excellent waggon horse. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, and brings them to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the horse, with reasonable charges, paid by

ANDREW SHULTZ.

N. B. It is supposed that one named Koch, who escaped last spring out of Norristown gaol, has stolen said horse, and gone with him towards Maryland.

Hereford township, Berks county, October 13, 1792. *

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN LOGAN, late of Lower Smithfield, township, Northampton county, are requested to make immediate payment, otherwise they will be dealt with according to law; and those who have any lawful demands against said estate, by Bond, Note or Book Debt, are desired to bring in their Accounts, legally attested, before the 20th of December next, in order to be settled by

PETER OBERSHEIMER, Administrator.

Plainfield township, Northampton county, October 29, 1792. ¶

RAN AWAY or ABSCONDED from the subscriber, the 12th of last month, from on board one of the New-Castle Stage Boats, lying at the Crooked Billet Wharf, Philadelphia, an indented Servant GIRL, named ANN MACKY, just then arrived from Ireland, in the Ship Canton; she is about 20 years of age, black hair, and pretty lusty; about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, it is expected she is somewhere in Philadelphia. Whoever secures her in any goal, so that her master may get her again, shall have FOUR DOLLARS Reward, and if brought to the subscriber, in Little Britain township, Lancaster county, reasonable charges paid besides, by DAVID RAY.

October 20, 1792. ‡

WAS committed to the Goal of this county, a Negroe MAN who says his name is SAMPSON, and that he is a slave to John Crapper, Esq; living in the state of Virginia about three miles from Acomack court-house. The said Negro is five feet six inches high, slim built, yellow complexion, appears to be about twenty-one years of age, a little marked with the small-pox, somewhat knock-kneed, had on a new high crowned hat, maker's name in the crown Jacob Hollingshead, of Philadelphia, one coat, waistcoat and overalls, all new, made of elastic cloth, one white linen shirt, thread stockings, good shoes and steel buckles; he had with him a bundle of clothes, consisting of two ruffled shirts, one marked with the letters I. C. one pair of cotton stockings, marked I. C. one pair of black worsted, never wore, one pair of black velvet breeches, one red jacket, three white cravats, one black ditto, one linen handkerchief, marked A. D. C. one pair of childrens stockings, one pair of white yarn stockings, and one small curious key. His master, if any he has, is desired to come, pay charges, and take him away, within six weeks from the date hereof, otherwise he will be sold for the same, by

ZENAS SMITH, Gaoler.

Salem, New-Jersey, October 26, 1792. *

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

BROKE out of Norristown gaol, on the night of the 27th instant, four convicts, viz. JOSEPH SMITH, JAMES MILLER, CHRISTOPHER ELLIOT and NEGRO TOM. Said Smith is about five feet ten inches high, down look, pale visage. Miller is five feet nine or ten inches high, a stout well made fellow. Elliot is five feet eight or nine inches high, slender made, down look, wears his hair tied. Negro Tom is five feet six inches high, will possibly call himself James Hadman. Whoever takes up said convicts, and secures them in any gaol in the state of Pennsylvania, shall have the above reward, or FOUR DOLLARS for either of them.

CHRISTIAN DULL, jun. Gaoler.

N. B. Smith and Miller's hair is very short.

October 29, 1792. *

William and John Sitgreaves

Have received by the late arrivals from Europe, and are now selling at their Store, No. 48, south Front-street, the third door below Chesnut-street, a General Assortment of

FALL GOODS;

FINE and low-priced broad-cloth, neat plain and printed cassimers, cassimer waistcoat shapes, striped and plain coatings, dussils and bearskins, rose blankets, striped dussil do. twilled point do. baizes, bockings and flannels, strouds, hunters, plains, kersies, swanskins, fearnoughts and halfthicks, kendall cottons yard wide linseys, green and mottled rugs, coverlids, womens' scarlet and drab cloaks, wildbores, moreens, rattinets, lastings and florentines, worsted and hair plush, velverets, thicksets, fancy ribs and cords, toilenets, printed cottons and calicoes, muslins and gauzes, cambrics and lawns, plain and flowered kentings, kenting handkerchiefs and aprons, Irish linens, brown hollands, drogheda, Scotch shirtings, dowlas, sheetings and oznabrigs, a variety of cotton, worsted and yarn hose, worsted and leather gloves and mitts, fashionable plated silk and cotton, and silk and worsted hose, printed linen and cotton handkerchiefs, cotton shawls, black and coloured silk handkerchiefs, cotton counterpanes, rich Marseilles bed-quilts, Flanders ticks, Turkey stripes, cotton checks, diaper and damask table cloths, 18-4 do. huckabacks and diapers, a variety of English mantuas, modes and sattins, stuff shoes, felt and castor hats, &c. &c.

ALSO,---Best SEINE TWINE, Wool and Cotton CARDWIRE, London and Bristol Pewter assorted, Tin Plates, Window Glass, Crowley Steel, Gunpowder, &c. &c.

Philadelphia, October 2, 1792. 6 w.

JESSE SHARPLESS,

At his Manufactory, the corner of Chesnut and Third-streets, and four doors from the Bank,

MOST respectfully informs his friends, and the public, that he has now on hands an elegant assortment of WHIPS, of almost every kind, manufactured under his own care and directions, warranted to be made in the best manner, and of the best materials; and has also on hand a good assortment of imported Whips. He returns his most hearty thanks for the encouragement he has met with in this line, and solicits a continuance of their favours, being determined to exert himself to give satisfaction. Country store-keepers, and others, who purchase to sell again, may be supplied on the best terms.

N. B. He also has on hand a good assortment of saddles, bridles saddle-bags, portmanteaus, trunks, harness for coaches, chaises and waggons, fire-buckets, &c. &c. which he will sell, wholesale and retail, at the usual credit.

August 14, 1792. t f.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away, on the 29th August, a Mulatto Woman, named SILVIE, about twenty four years old, of low stature, dressed in the West-India Creole manner, had an handkerchief round her head, and wears ear-bobs; with a flat belly, and a mark on both sides of her breast: took with her a Negro Boy, named JOSEPH, about fifteen years of age, of a down look, very black, and has bandy legs; neither of them speak English, their dialect being the French Creole. Whoever secures said runaways, and brings them home to their master, shall receive the above reward, with reasonable charges, paid by BELIN.

tf No. 138, North Front-street.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in Norristown township, Montgomery county, on the Ridge road, eighteen miles from Philadelphia, and in view of Norristown, bounded by the river Schuylkill, near the head of the intended canal, now in the tenure of Jacob Roads, containing 232 acres, 100 of which are woodland, well timbered, 20 acres of meadow, the greatest part watered; the residue arable, divided into convenient fields; considerable quantities of lime, dung and plaister of Paris have been laid upon the soil (which is naturally good) within these three years. There is also an excellent bearing orchard of grafted fruit, containing 160 trees of different kinds. There are on the premises a stone dwelling-house, two stories high, two rooms on a floor, with an entry and a kitchen, a stone barn, spring-house, waggon-house, &c. and also a small stone tenement and stone spring-house. The above tract will admit of being divided into two farms, as the meadow and wood lie in such a manner that it may be divided, leaving an equal proportion to each of the buildings; and will be sold either separate or together, as will best suit the purchaser. Further particulars, and terms of sale, may be kown, by applying to the subscriber, in Providence township, within five miles of the premises. HENRY PAWLING.

October 24, 1792. ¶

BROKE into the Inclosure of the subscriber, in Blockley township, a dark Red BULL. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and damage, and take him away. WILLIAM BIZPHAM.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away, the 24th of July last, from the subscriber, living in Berkley county, Virginia, 6x miles from Sheppard's-town, a Negro Man, named PETER, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, handsome featured, very yellow for a negro, has had the small-pox, but not very perceivable, has the appearance of a scar across the middle of his forehead, about an inch long, speaks good English, pretends to religion, and is joined with a Methodist society; he served part of his time near Port Tobacco, Maryland, was then sold to Col. William Viers, of Montgomery county, state of Maryland; he pretends to be a shoe-maker and a rough carpenter. As he is a smooth-tongued, artful fellow, he will endeavour to pass for a free man. He has got, I am informed, by the help of a villain, a sufficient pass. Had on, and took with him, a blue coat faced with red, nankeen jacket and breeches, a Russia drill'd white jacket, one pair of shoes, and two shirts, all good, but it is likely he will change them. Whoever takes up said slave, and safely returns him to his master, shall have the above reward, if taken more than one hundred miles from home, and so in proportion for a lesser distance; or, if secured in any gaol, sending me word immediately, shall have the above reward, deducting the gaol fees and expence of bringing him home, paid by THOMAS HART, sen.

October 8, 1792. *

WAS taken up, trespassing on the Premises of the subscriber, in Chester township, county of Delaware, the 7th of October last, a sorrel HORSE, about 13 hands high, with a slit in the near ear, a natural trotter. The owner of the Horse coming, proving his property, and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to the subscriber, near Chester.

November 6, 1792. † JOHN STILLY, senior.

IN CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, NOV. 20.

A motion was made by Mr. Murray for appointing a committe to prepare and bring in a bill supplementary to the militia law, passed at the last session—After some debate this motion was lost. Mr Murray then moved that a committee should be appointed to report a bill for repealing so much of the first section of the militia law, as relates to arming the militia—Laid on the table.

The following resolution, in substance, was made, on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the petition of Joseph Henderson—Resolved, that there be allowed to Joseph Henderson the annual sum of———for his services as naval pay master to the navy board, for the eastern department, from Aug. 5, 1778,———1782. This resolution, with the Secretary's report, was referred to a committee of the whole house to morrow.

After referring a petition, a memorial was read from Wm. Constable and co. merchants, New-York, respecting a cargoe of teas imported from China, and again exported to France, where they were entered and landed; but owing to the neglect of the captain and mate, in not returning their affidavits, the collector at New York objected to refunding the duties—Referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

After reading two petitions, the house went into a committe of the whole on the Presidents speech—when the consideration of the resolution submitted to the house yesterday by Mr. Fitzsimons, was renewed. Further debate was had on striking out the latter part, viz. "that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report a plan for redeeming so much of the public debt, as by law the government has a right to redeem." On the question to agree to this motion, it was negatived 31 to 25—Several amendments were then proposed, but rejected, and the resolution proposed by Mr. Fitzsimons finally carried—The paragraph of the President's speech relating to the loan of the bank of the United States being read, Mr. Dayton proposed the following resolution—"That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report a plan for re-imbursing the loan of the bank of the United States, agreeably to the eleventh section of the law for incorporating that company."—Agreed to.

The house having gone through with the President's speech, the committee rose and reported the resolution they had come to thereon, which were laid on the table for further consideration.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 21.

Mr. Murray renewed his motion for the appointment of a committee to prepare and bring in a bill for a repeal of the first section, or that part of the militia law which relates to arming the militia—This motion occasioned some debate; after which the question being put, it was decided in the negative—yeas 6 -- nays 50.

Two petitions were read and referred—a third from the dealers in oil paint in Philadelphia, respecting the duties on dry colours and those ground in oil, praying that measures may be adopted for encouraging the manufacturing the latter, by an additional duty on imported colours ground in oil—Referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Boudinot renewed his motion for establishing a complete system of bankrupt laws for the United States. This motion was carried, and a committee appointed to bring in a bill accordingly.

The several resolutions reported yesterday by the committee on the President's speech were taken up—the first, which relates to a provision for the widows of such persons as were killed by the Indians while under the protection of a flag of truce, was agreed to—as likewise the second, for supporting an intercourse with foreign nations---the third, relative to the reduction of the public debt, occasioned some debate on a motion to strike out that part which contemplates a referrence to the Secretary of the Treasury----On calling the yeas and nays on this question there appeared 25 for and 32 against it. The question was then put on the resolution, as reported, and agreed to---The whole of the resolves being agreed to, the house adjourned.

THURSDAY, November 22.

The resolutions agreed to by the committee of the whole on the President's speech, after the House had adopted them, were referred to select committees, to prepare and report bills in conformity thereto—Viz. That respecting a provision for the widows of those persons who fell under the hands of the Indians, whilst in the actual discharge of their duty as missionaries of peace, and under the sanction of a flag of truce; was referred to Messrs. Parker, Macon, and Heister; and that for providing the means for supporting an intercourse with foreign nations, was referred to Messrs. Sedgwick, Dayton, and Learned. The other two resolutions respecting a plan for the redemption of the public debt, and for reimbursing the loan made at the bank of the United States; were referred to the Secretary of the Treasury, as mentioned in our minutes of yesterday.

On motion of Mr. Goodhue, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill concerning the registering and recording of ships and vessels, Mr. Lawrence in the chair; and after reading it by sections, and making sundry amendments, the committee rose and reported, and the House ordered the bill to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday next.

A message was received from the President of the United States by his private secretary, with an abstract of the supplementary arangements made by him for carrying into execution the law for collecting the duties imposed on spirits, distilled from foreign and domestic materials within the United States: also respecting the subdivisions of the surveys, and an estimate of the amout of compensations and contingent expences. Ordered to be printed together with the documents accompanying the same, for the use of the members.

On motion of Mr. Lawrence, the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, containing statements of the public accounts of the receipts and expenditures of the revenue of

the United States, was made the order to be taken up in committee of the whole for Monday next.

Mr. Boudinot renewed his motion for going into committee of the whole, in order to paſs a reſolve expreſſive of their approbation of the repeated and judicious meaſures which have been purſued by the Executive for accompliſhing a peace with the Indian tribes, as contained in the communications from the war department.

Mr. Fitzſimons wiſhed that ſome other mode than this ſhould be adopted.

Mr. White thought, that the public would be better ſatisfied to ſee a publication of the facts, than the opinion of the Houſe; and a committee might be appointed to extract ſuch facts from the documents communicated as would be proper for publication, without including thoſe which were either improper or unneceſſary to be expoſed.

Mr. Hillhouſe ſaid the motion was premature, for the legiſlature might as well call on the Executive to approbate their meaſures, as the former require to be approbated by the Executive. If the Executive were deſirous of publiſhing facts for the information of the public, they were in poſſeſſion of the means, and might do it themſelves. Mr. Boudinot withdrew his motion.

FRIDAY, November 23.

Mr. Ames, of the committee appointed to report a bill for reimburſing the extra expences of the commiſſioners (Meſſrs. Lincoln, Griffin and Humphreys) for treating with the ſouthern Indians, brought in a bill, which received a firſt reading.

A petition from certain inhabitants of part of the ſtate of North-Carolina, was read, praying that ſome alterations may be made in the poſt roads: On motion of Mr. Williamſon, referred to the committee lately appointed to report on the Poſt-Office law.

The ſeveral orders of the day being read, it was determined to take up the bill ſent from the Senate ſome days ſince, for regulating foreign coins, and for other purpoſes, in committee of the whole---Mr. Sedgwick in the chair.--Several amendments were propoſed, and the committee made conſiderable progreſs: A motion to riſe and report, and aſk leave to ſit again, was agreed to. After which, a petition reſpecting deſtroyed certificates was preſented, read, and referred to the committee on the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury concerning loſt certificates.

Adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, November 26.

The petition of ſundry perſons, maſters and owners of veſſels employed in the coaſting trade, ſtating complaints of the duties and office fees they are ſubject to, as being extravagant, and praying relief: Read and referred to the committee on the bill to regulate the coaſting trade.

A bill to reimburſe certain extra expences of the commiſſioners for treating of peace with the Creek Indians, was read the ſecond time, and referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

The bill providing for the regiſtering and recording of ſhips or veſſels, was brought in, engroſſed, read the third time, the blanks filled up, and paſſed.

In Committee of the whole,

On the bill for regulating Foreign Coins, and for other purpoſes, Mr. Sedgwick in the Chair.

The committee agreed to ſundry propoſed amendments, which were reported to the Houſe by the Chairman. The Houſe took the ſame into conſideration, and adopted them all. An amendment was moved in the Houſe by Mr. Madiſon and agreed to: The bill was then ordered to be read a third time to-morrowr

Mr. Ames preſented a repreſentation ſigned Warner Mifflin, on the ſubject of the negro ſlavery; which was read and laid on the table.

Mr. Murray laid on the table the following motion; That the Clerk of the Houſe be directed to purchaſe for the uſe of the Houſe, maps of the ſeparate States, and of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Fitzſimons, a reſolution was paſſed, that the commiſſioners for ſettling the accounts between the United States and individual States, be directed to inform the Houſe, at what time they ſhall be ready to make report; and what obſtacles, if any, exiſt to obſtruct their progreſs in buſineſs.

Adjourned.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, September 17.—Evening.

The priſoners of Sainte Pelagie wrote to the Aſſembly, requeſting them to caſt an eye of pity towards their miſerable ſituation. "On the unhappy day of the 2d September, ſaid they, we eſcaped death, becauſe the people, always juſt, found our faults trifling. Every day we ſee ourſelves expoſed to the ſame danger which we have eſcaped. The populace ſurround our dungeons, and continually demand our heads. Theſe horrid cries are worſe than a thouſand deaths—let us be tried, in order that we may ſubmit to the ſentence which may be pronounced upon us if criminal, and that, if innocent, we may enjoy our liberty."

After this letter was read, M. Kerſaint moved, that the commons of Paris might be charged, under the pain of loſing their heads, to provide for ſafety of all perſons detained in the priſons of Paris.

M. Vergniaux—"The extraordinary commiſſion and the committee of ſafety, have already concerted together; but there are ſtill a great number of pieces to be examined. The report cannot be given in until to-morrow, perhaps not till the evening ſitting; and it is of the utmoſt importance not to retard precautions. Were the people the only objects of our fear, I would ſay, that we had every thing to hope, for the people are juſt and abhor crimes. But there are here emiſſaries from Coblentz, ruffians hired to diſſeminate diſcord, to ſpread conſternation and precipitate us into anarchy [applauſes]. Theſe emiſſaries ſhuddered at the friendly ſteps you purſued in regard to the ſections, and at the ſucceſs which attended them. They ſhuddered at the oath which the citizens took, to protect with all their might perſons and property, and the execution of the law; and they ſhuddered at the federation, which they formed to give efficacy to their oath, Their language then was, "they wiſh to put an end to proſcription, they wiſh to tear our victims from us, they will not permit us to aſſaſſinate them in the arms of their wives and children. Let us then have recourſe to mandates of arreſtation. Let us accuſe, arreſt, and drag to priſon thoſe whom we wiſh to deſtroy; we will then excite the fury of the people, we will let looſe our aſſaſſins, and we will convert the priſons into ſhambles for human fleſh, where we can at our pleaſure ſatiate our thirſt for blood," [unanimous and repeated applauſes from the Aſſembly and galleries.] And do you know, gentlemen, how theſe men, who imagine that the revolution was made for them, and who fooliſhly think that Louis XVI. was ſent to the Temple, that they might be enthroned at the Thuilleries, diſpoſe of the liberty of the citizens [applauſes]?

"Do you know how the mandates of arreſtation are decreed? The commons of Paris in this reſpect, truſt to the committee of ſafety. The committee of ſafety, by an abuſe of all principle, or through a very fooliſh confidence, give to individuals the terrible right of arreſting thoſe who appear to them to be ſuſpected perſons. The latter delegate this power to other myrmidons, whoſe vengeance they muſt ſupport to their own. Upon ſuch a ſtrange ſeries, do the lives and liberties of the citizens depend. To ſuch hands is the public ſafety committed. The blinded Pariſians, however, dare to call themſelves free. Alas! they are, it is true, no longer ſlaves to crowned tyrants, but they are ſlaves to the meaneſt of mankind, to the moſt deteſtable villains [new applauſes]. It is time to break theſe ſhameful chains---to cruſh this new tyranny: It is time that thoſe who have made good men tremble, ſhould themſelves tremble in their turn. I am well aware, that they have poignards at their command. On the night of the 2d of September, on that night of proſcription, did they not wiſh to direct them againſt ſeveral deputies, as well as againſt me? Have they not denounced us to the people as traitors? Luckily for us there were none there but people; the aſſaſſins were employed ſomewhere elſe. The voice of calumny produced no effect; mine can ſtill be heard here; and I now ſolemnly, declare, that it will never ceaſe to thunder, with all its force, againſt crimes and tyrants. What are poinards and aſſaſſins, or what are the lives of the repreſentatives of the people, when their liberty is in danger? When William Tell was adjuſting the arrow which was to pierce the fatal apple, placed by a monſter on the head of his ſon, he exclaimed, "May my name and memory periſh, provided Switzerland be free." [applauſes].

"And let us alſo ſay, may the National Aſſembly and its remembrance periſh, provided France be free! [Here the Aſſembly roſe up unanimouſly, and exclaimed---Yes, yes, let the very remembrance of us periſh, provided France be free! The galleries roſe up at the ſame time, and anſwered by their applauſes to this movement of the Aſſembly.] May the National Aſſembly, and the remembrance of it periſh, if it ſpare a crime which would fix an indelible ſtain on the French name, if it can ſhine, by its vigor, to the nations of Europe. That notwithſtanding the calumnies with which our enemies wiſh to tarniſh the glory of France, here is ſtill, even during the momentary anarchy into which we are plunged by ruffians, ſome public virtue in France, and that humanity is there ſtill reſpected! May the National Aſſembly and the remembrance of it periſh, if our more happy ſucceſſors can eſtabliſh upon our aſhes, the edifice of a conſtitution which may ſecure the felicity of France, and conſolidate the reign of liberty and equality!---I move that the members of the commons may be made reſponſible with their heads for the ſafety of all the priſoners." [Applauſes].

This motion was unanimouſly adopted.

M. Petion, at the head of ſeveral municipal officers, appeared at the bar, and after aſſuring the Aſſembly, that he did every thing in his power to maintain tranquility, ſaid that it was not the people who ran from coffee-houſe to coffee-houſe, exciting diſorder, but ruffians, who concealed themſelves under the maſk of patriotiſm. He added, that he had viſited all the priſons; that the people had promiſed that the laws ſhould be reſpected, and that he had given the neceſſary orders to the commandant general for the preſervation of peace.

M. Santerre, the commandant, aſſured the Aſſembly that the orders of the Mayor had been ſtrictly executed.

NEWS FROM THE ARMY.

Sept. 16, 17. The enemy who are at Clermont, cannot penetrate farther in this part, on account of the quarter of Bienne, which is well defended; and the advanced guard will ſtop them in their march to Villiers. They are directing their courſe towards Vouzieres; and their plan ſeems to be to advance to Soiſſons, leaving Rheims on their left.

CHALONS, September 17.

Bourhouville's army arrived yeſterday at eight in the morning. There are at leaſt ten thouſand volunteers in camp, and in the town. Kellerman is at Vitry: in two days his army will join that of Dumourier; who, notwithſtanding the check he received, is before Sainte Menehoulde. He writes that he has nothing to fear.

Army of the Centre, September 17.

The eyes of all France are fixed upon Chalons, Rheims, and Sainte-Menehould--one might ſay that a victory or defeat in the plains of Champaigne, ought to decide the fate of France. Every thing gives us reaſon to hope for the happieſt event. The ſhame which our ſoldiers feel for having been dupes to a falſe terror, has produced the beſt conſequences. Every ſoldier thinks he has a fault which he muſt repair. It ſeems that Brunſwick wiſhes to come to an iſſue. His firſt attempts however have not been very ſucceſsful.

Louis XVI. ſtill employs his time in reading. He makes notes with a pencil, and explains the latin paſſages to his ſon. He always chooſes ſuch as are analagous to his preſent circumſtances. Marie Antoinette makes the children read, and cauſes them to repeat dialogues. Madame Elizabeth teaches her niece drawing and arithmetic.

The afternoon is generally ſpent at piquet, or in converſation. They take every opportunity of ſpeaking to the commiſſioners. About five or ſix, the time is divided between books and walking.

The evening is employed in reading, and the letters of Cecilia are generally choſen for that purpoſe. After the reading, which generally contains applications, in which the family take the greateſt intereſt, they propoſe enigmas, or reſolve thoſe in the Mercure, and play at cards, &c. &c. The ſame order is followed every day, and the ſame occupations are allotted to each hour.

The Commiſſioners have remarked, that they always ſpeak by ſigns, and that they often uſe a myſterious and hieroglyphical kind of language.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

The Auſtrians, ſince their poſſeſſion of the camp at Maulde, commit the utmoſt ravages in the neighbourhood of Orchies and St. Amand. On the other hand, the Poſt-maſter of St. Amand, having been diſcovered in a treacherous correſpondence with them, has been cut to pieces, and his head was carried round the town.

Sept. 24. The crouds of foreigners who land, and travel to the Metropolis on all ſides of the ſtages, render it very difficult to get a paſſage from the ſea coaſt in any ſort of carriage. All, all, all, from the broad wheel waggon, to the flying dilly, are occupied.

The following is a literal copy of the letter from the duke of Orleans to the Commons, deſiring to change his name.

Letter from Louis Philip Joſeph, to the proviſional council of Paris.

Paris, the 14th September, 4th year of liberty, 1ſt of equality,

"Sir,

"The Electoral Body, of which I am a member, has been aſtoniſhed that the Secretary of la Butre des Moulins has inſcribed me on the liſt of its electors, under the name of Orleans, which I have never ſigned ſince the decree of the Conſtituent Aſſembly, and have appeared to wiſh me to take my family name. It is already a long time ſince my love for equality, which has always prevented me from taking the title of a French prince, would have made me adopt this meaſure, if I had a family name. But I do not know my name. I am on this account very much embarraſſed to ſatisfy the deſire of my fellow citizens, to find the means of making myſelf and my children known.—I do not know how otherwiſe to relieve myſelf from this embarraſſment, than by addreſſing myſelf to the commons of the city, of which I am a citizen. I hope, therefore, Sir, that you will be good enough to make this demand for me. I ſhall be very thankful that they will not diſdain to dictate to me what I ought to do on this occaſion. I pray the commons alſo to give to the houſe that I inhabit, a name different from that which it bears.

"I am, Sir, with great brotherhood,

"Your fellow-citizen,

"J. P. JOSEPH."

WILMINGTON, N. C. Nov. 2.

On the 31ſt ult. was experienced here one of the moſt violent gales of wind, that has been known for many years, ſeveral veſſels were drove aſhore at Brunſwick, the Flatts, and at Wilmington; great damage was done to the wharves; happily no lives were loſt. A houſe at the Flatts on Mr. William Campbell's wharf, was taken off its foundation, which drifted ſeveral miles up the river, with two Negroes on the roof, who were ſaved.

HALIFAX, (North-Carolina,) Nov. 14.

The election of the Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States, it is expected will engage the earlieſt attention of our Legiſlature---the dignity of the ſtate, and the intereſts of the ſouthern ſtates, are greatly concerned in this buſineſs. There can be no diviſion as to the PRESIDENT, but Mr. ADAMS and Governor CLINTON, are both mentioned in the middle as well as ſouthern ſtates as proper objects of the public ſuffrage---the conduct of the preſent Vice-Preſident is ſo completely covered, by the ſecrecy and darkneſs of the tranſactions of the Senate, from the public eye, that we have no ſufficient opportunity of forming a ſatisfactory judgment of him as a Vice-Preſident---Governor CLINTON, has been long diſtinguiſhed as a man of talents and patriotiſm.

WINCHESTER, Nov. 12.

Intelligence from the Cherokee nation, reſpecting the attack on Buchannon's ſtation.

The party who attacked the ſtation, conſiſted of 197 Cherokees, 83 Creeks, and the Shawaneſe warrior, with his party conſiſting of 300, the whole commanded by Captain John Watts. The Shawaneſe warrior, a Creek Chief, and ſeveral others were killed, and a number wounded, among whom is John Watts, who, it is highly probable, cannot recover. He was ſhot in both his thighs, the ball paſſed through the upper part of one and lodged in the other.

John Watts is a half breed, a ſtout bold and enterpriſing man, about 40 years of age, and is the life and ſpirit of the junior part of the Cherokee nation.

The Shawaneſe warrior was a half breed, he reſided at the running water for upwards of three years paſt, with his party. At the late council at Will's-town, when it was determined, that the five lower towns ſhould go to war againſt the United States, he roſe, and ſtretched out his hands, ſaid, "With theſe hands have I killed three hundred, and I will kill three hundred more, drink my fill of blood, and ſit down and be happy."

The Middle-Striker and Otter-Lifter, two other ſigners of the treaty of Holſtein, were alſo leaders in this attack. The latter, as late as the month of July, gave the moſt unequivocal proofs of his attachment to the United States, on going on board the boats, in which were the goods for the Chickaſaw and Choctaw conference, continued with them till they had paſſed the Lower Towns, and conducted himſelf in ſuch a manner as left no reaſon to doubt but that he would boldly have defended them, in caſe they had been attacked by any hoſtile parties of his own or any other nation.

The party who attacked the company in the wilderneſs, on the 6th of October, conſiſted of 50 warriors, and were headed by the noted Cherokee Chief Talotehſke, ſigner to the treaty of Holſtein, and one who accompanied John Watts in his viſit to Governor O'Neal in June and Auguſt laſt, inſpired with a ſpirit for war by the inflamatory perſuaſions of Governor O'Neal, he painted himſelf black before he left Penſacola, declaring himſelf for war, and with that appearance and ſpirit he paſſed through the Creek nation.

While he was at Penſacola, Governor O'Neal ſhewed him five magazines, "This, ſaid he, is for the Cherokees, that for the Creeks, thoſe two for the Chickaſaws and Choctaws, and this for ourſelves to aſſiſt you if neceſſary.

RICHMOND, Nov. 15.

A letter received by John Reed, Eſq; Member of the Houſe of Delegates, from a correſpondent in Henry county, dated the 2d inſtant, ſays, "I have juſt received a letter from a friend of mine, who lives on Holſtein river. He informs me, that the Indians are very troubleſome about the Rye-Cove; and that James Perberry, of Franklin county, was murdered by the ſavages, on his route from Kentuckey to this ſtate, before my friend wrote to me."

Nov. 16. A gentleman from Charles City has favored us with the following intelligence:

A few days ago, ſeveral Negroes were diſcovered on a neck of land near the river, belonging to Col. Carter, ſtealing ſheep. The overſeer upon receiving the information, armed himſelf, and went in purſuit of them; on his entering a thicket of wood, he diſcovered they were buſily engaged in ſecuring their plunder, but before he could take any ſtep to apprehend them, one of the ruffians fired and killed him on the ſpot, and immediately moved off. A few hours after the man was killed the neighbours were informed of it, who aſſembled, and ſent an expreſs into Cheſterfield for a Mr. Burton and his dogs, (who were famous for Negro hunting) they arrived early next day, and the party ſet out to ſcour the woods; they had not proceeded far before the dogs got on the trail of a Negro, which led them to their encampment, which was found

to be filled with wheat and other plunder. The dogs again took a freſh ſcent, when the party purſued and took ſeveral of the gang, and amongſt them the murderer. They afterwards croſſed the river, and hunted the banks on the Cheſterfield ſide, when ſeveral others were again caught, amounting to about ten in the whole.

MARTINSBURGH, Nov. 19.

Tueſday laſt, a perſon by the name of Chriſtopher Carnes, was detected in this town, in attempting to paſs a counterfeit public ſecurity of fifty pounds; on his being ſearched, a number of falſe certificates, to the amount of five hundred pounds, were found upon him. He was committed to goal, and is this day to be examined by a ſpecial court for that purpoſe.

Laſt evening was brought town and ſafely lodged in goal, Samuel Hunter, alias Samuel Williams, alias Samuel Wilſon, who, on Saturday ſe'nnight, paſſed a counterfeit certificate in this town: this perſon, from many corroborating circumſtances, has been concerned in this defrauding buſineſs with the above Carnes. He had in his poſſeſſion a counterfeit certificate for 30 pounds, when he was taken.

BALTIMORE, November 20.

A correſpondent remarks, that in the progreſſive ſtate of things, America has and will experience three things new, important to the Union, and conſequently to the happineſs of the nation at large. Firſt, a new government, ſecondly, a new Mint, and thirdly, a new Church. The ſalutary effects of the one is daily experienced, and the excellency of the two others we hope, ere long, will alſo grow into approbation. The old governments, we once ſuppoſed, none could equal; but time, that ſureſt teſt, has ſatisfactorily convinced us to the contrary. Let the enlightened ſons of America, therefore, caſt every unmanly prejudice aſide, and experience before they condemn. Aſſuredly they will have occaſion to rejoice in the confidence of Him, who has declared, "Behold! I make all things new:" So that, in the new world, the pureſt religion, the pureſt laws, and the pureſt coin, will be attainable, of any country in the explored univerſe. A deſirable retreat, ſurely this, for the diſturbed inhabitants of the old world.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H. Nov. 10.

By a gentleman immediately from Canada we are informed, that another battle with the hoſtile Indians will inevitably take place ſoon—he has been amongſt thoſe peaceably inclined for the purpoſe of purchaſing furs, and by what he can learn from them, they are much exaſperated at the inſults offered by ſome of thoſe out-lawed vagrants who have fled from juſtice and took up their abode on the frontiers, and who are conſtantly doing ſomething to enrage them---our informant adds, that at the place where he was, ſeveral Indians from the hoſtile tribes came in, they were all painted up for war, and looked more like devils than men---they ſeemed to be of a moroſe diſpoſition, and were not pleaſed at the ſight of a white perſon trading with thoſe of their colour; they belonged to the Shawaneſe, and he ſuppoſes they were in purſuit of horſes, as they ſteered towards the Engliſh ſettlements---murders and robberies are daily committed by ſuch ſtrolling parties as the above mentioned, which renders the ſituation of a traveller very critical.

BENNINGTON, Vermont, Nov. 9.

We are informed by good authority, that about two months paſt, the Indians at Niagara received from the Britiſh Commiſſary 60,000 rations of proviſions.

By a gentleman from Norwich, Connecticut, we are informed, that a Mr. Richardſon, of that place, intends coming to this town in the courſe of next ſpring, for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing (if proper encouragement is offered) a manufactory of cloths. Mr. Richardſon is ſaid to underſtand not only the manufacturing of cloths, but alſo the making of the implements neceſſary for a factory. Samples of 24 kinds of cloths manufactured by him, are to be viewed in the hands of Mr. Cady, of this town.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 20.

For the DIARY, &c.

Mr. Loudon,

THERE appears to be an unaccountable degree of jealouſy in Congreſs, about official influence---and this jealouſy is carried on ſo far as to border on injuſtice. That in a free republican government the ſources of law ſhould be pure, in order to make the community happy, is readily admiſſible---that a proper, a decorus apprehenſion of influence ſhould be cheriſhed, is far from being diſputed. But to run into extremes of fear is abſurd, and moſt ultimately tend to infuſe a deadly torpor into the Legiſlature. The propoſition for admitting the Heads of the two great Departments of War and Finance into the Houſe of Repreſentatives, in order to give ſuch explanations in the courſe of diſcuſſing the cauſes of the failure of the Weſtern expedition, under General St. Clair, as might elucidate the ſubject, and facilitate a judicious and equitable deciſion, was over-ruled by a conſiderable majority. The fact is known, but the reaſons of this extraordinary determination, are not ſo evident. Congreſs, in this buſineſs, muſt be conſidered as a court of juſtice, enquiring into the failure on the principles of corruption, or inadvertency. In all caſes of this nature, the parties concerned ſhould be heard in their own defence, otherwiſe one of the great principles of juſtice is violated. I am by no means an advocate for the impunity of public delinquents, however exalted their official ſituation may be; but it is manifeſt, that a diſcuſſion of the conduct of public officers, ſhould be carried on with an equal regard to the ſanctity of private character, and public good. The application of the Secretary at War, is a reaſonable one; and it is hoped will effect the reaſonable end of admitting him to an opportunity of vindicating a meaſure, in the defence of which his reputation is ſo intimately concerned.

DECEM.

PHILADELPHIA, November 28.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

A GENTLEMAN from Detroit, which place he left the 10th of October, and on whoſe veracity we may depend, arrived in town laſt week, has favored us with the following intelligence, viz.

That the vaſt ſupplies brought to the garriſons of Detroit and Niagara, indicates a firm determination of the Britiſh Court to hold thoſe poſts in poſſeſſion, unleſs compelled to give them up by force:---that a conſtant and regular communication with the Indians is kept up, by which they are ſupplied with every neceſſary in abundance for carrying on the war:---that the tribes in conteſt with the United States, underſtanding the diſpoſition of the Americans were for peace, were willing to come upon terms of reconciliation; for this purpoſe, a council was to have been held on the 1ſt of October, at the Wameestown, about 60 miles from Detroit; but the determination of the Council had not arrived when the gentleman left that place.

He further ſays, that it was the general opinion, that the Indians would make peace on no other terms, than fixing the boundaries of the frontiers along the courſe of the Ohio. He had ſeveral hours converſation with Col. BRANDT, on the ſubject, who, with about 30 warriors of the ſix nations, were on their way to the Council, but were delayed ſome time by the indiſpoſition of Col. BRANDT. Many of the warriors of the different tribes, he was informed, were willing that the boundary line ſhould ſo run, as to include the towns of Galliopolis and Marietta, and the country immediately dependant on them; but it was thought the former opinion would prevail in the council.

Harriſb. Adv.

By a gentleman immediately from Naſhville, we learn, that depredations are daily committed by the Indians in the vicinity of that place---that a military force was collected under General SEVIER, who was about to march into the Indian country; and that the people were high in the expectation that ſo important a blow would be ſtruck by this intrepid and gallant ſoldier, as would ſecure to them the bleſſings of peace.

Extract of a letter from Bourdeaux, Aug. 28, 1792.

"Times here are ſtill uncertain, though tranquility reigns among the people, and we think the party ſpirit and diviſions ſubſiding; perhaps a new government will unite all the intereſt of the nation, and eſtabliſh a permanency in the political ſyſtem of the country---though the nobility and clergy will never return to their privileges, and of courſe never be ſatisfied."

Extract of a letter from an eminent Houſe in Liverpool, to a gentleman in Baltimore, dated Sept. 26, 1792.

"A good deal of the crop of grain in the northern countries is yet on the ground, and ſo very unfavorable has been the weather, that a conſiderable part of the harveſt has been much injured. This has advanced the prices of prime wheat to 7/4 a 7/8 per 70lbs. and from the preſent appearance, with reſpect to our own harveſt and the ſtate of European politics (as reſpecting France) we think it poſſible that the wheat may be admitted here at the loweſt duty at our next quarterly period, which is the 15th November; and that, if that ſhould not be the caſe then, there is a great probability of its being ſo on the 15th February next. There are inquiries here for veſſels to proceed to America to load wheat, and ſo that it is probable that ſpeculations in that article will turn to account."

Captain Clarke, of the ſloop Stork, arrived at Boſton, in 45 days from St. Sebaſtian, (Spain) brings intelligence, that a Spaniſh army of 20,000 men, was expected there in a few days; and that large bodies of men were alſo to be ſtationed in the neighbourhood of that place, their object was not eenerally known, but ſuppoſed merely to be in readineſs in caſe of an invaſion: He further informs, that great numbers of non-ſubſcribing Prieſts were daily arriving there---and found protection and ſupport from the Spaniſh inhabitants.

THIS DAY is publiſhed, and to be ſold, by

PARRY HALL, No. 149,

Cheſnut-ſtreet, near Fourth-ſtreet, in two volumes Octavo,

First Lines of the PRACTICE of PHYSIC,

By WILLIAM CULLEN, M. D.

With Practical and Explanatory Notes, by John Rotherham, M. D. of Edinburgh.

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

JACOB'S law dictionary, Coke upon Littleton, Viner's abridgment, 8 vols. Durnford and Eaſt, Croke, Raymond, Salkeld, Comyn and Sayer's reports, Reeves on the Engliſh law, 4 vols. Mallory's pleadings, Harriſon's chancery, Crown circuit companion, Foſter's crown law, Hargrave law tracts, Richardſon's King's Bench, Loveläſs on wills, Powell on mortgages, Hales, common law, Sheridan's practice, Finch's precedents, Gilbert's deviſes and law of evidence, Blackſtone's commentaries, De la Croix on Government, Beccaria, Runnington on ejectment, &c. Robertſon's Charles V. do. America. Swinton's travels, Lee's memoirs, Buffoon abridged, 2 vols. Genlis' ſacred dramas, ditto leſſons of a governeſs, the receſs, rock of Modrec, ſimple ſtory, Old Engliſh baron, &c. Heald's pharmocopiæ, London practice of phyſic, Monro's chemiſtry, Fouroy's do. Vaughan's anatomy, Hunter, on the venereal diſeaſe, &c. Calmer's bible, 24 vols. 4to. Blank muſic books and inſtructions for various muſical inſtruments, &c.

PRESS-MEN wanted, to whom conſtant employ will be given. 4. w.

To be SOLD by Public Sale,

On Friday, the 14th day of December next, at 3 o'clock, at the Houſe of Maſkell Mills, in Roads-town, Cumberland county, Weſt-Jerſey,

A HOUSE and LOT of GROUND, late the eſtate of Ananias Sayre, deceaſed, containing about 9 acres, at a place known by the name of Sayre's Croſs Roads in ſaid county, it is in a very fine, healthy part of the country, and very beautifully ſituated at the North-weſt corner of ſaid Croſs Roads; being a compleat ſituation for a ſtore, or tradeſman of any deſcription. There need not be much ſaid about deſcribing this place, as it is preſumed that any perſon inclining to purchaſe, would wiſh to ſee it. The terms of payment will be made known at the time and place of ſale, by LEONARD SAYRE, Executor to ſaid eſtate. † November 22, 1792.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Goſhen township, Cheſter county, an indented Apprentice Boy, named MELEN MELLOW, a wheelwright by trade, about 5 feet 6 inches high, about 19 years of age; has light coloured hair and wore it tied, full faced and pock-marked, very talkative and given to ſwearing; took with him a high crown'd fur hat, a blue coloured cloth coat, lapelled or double breaſted, and fuſtian overalls; ran from his maſter and bail. Any perſon apprehending and ſecuring him ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward and all reaſonable charges, paid by

November 16, 1792. ‡ HENRY HOFFMAN.

N. B. I forewarn all perſons from harbouring him.

Norriſtown, Montgomery county, November 21, 1792.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, on Monday, the 10th day of December next, at one o'clock in the Afternoon, a certain Meſſuage, and two contiguous Tracts of Land, containing together, 116¼ acres, ſituate in Plymouth, Montgomery county, near one mile from Norriſtown. Taken in execution, and to be ſold, as the eſtate of Rene Breard De Gourville, by

HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

* * The Members of St. Andrew's Society, are requeſted to attend their Anniverſary Meeting, at the City Tavern, on Friday, the 30th inſtant, at two o'clock. The Officers of the Society are deſired to meet at twelve o'clock, in order to diſpatch buſineſs.

Nov. 22, 1792. JAMES MILLEGAN, Sec.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT Noted and well accuſtomed TAVERN, with the PLANTATION, known by the name of Jacob Wentz's Tavern, ſituate in Worceſter townſhip, Montgomery county, on the Skippack road, about 22 miles from Philadelphia; the Plantation contains 286 acres of land, above 100 whereof is excellent woodland, about 40 of meadow and more may be made; a large quantity of orchard, of apple, peach and other kind of fruit trees. On the premiſes are three tenements, with the neceſſary out-houſes, beſides the Manſion-houſe or Tavern, which is very large and ſpacious, as alſo the barn, ſtable, and ſheds, &c. &c. The ſituation of the ſtand for a publick houſe, and the quality of the land is ſo well known in general, that a further deſcription is thought unneceſſary. The conditions of ſale will be made known by the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

November 15, 1792. ‡ JAMES BEAN.

LEFT with the ſubſcriber, at the ſign of the Bull, in Salſbury townſhip, Lancaſter county, about the middle of December laſt, a black MARE, SADDLE and BRIDLE, by Sabales Dubac, who is deſired to come, and take her away in four weeks from the date hereof, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold for her keeping. JAMES HAMILTON.

November 24, 1792. †

For NEWRY,

The SHIP

MINERVA;

Will ſail the firſt of December next.

For Freight or Paſſage, apply to

WILLIAM BELL.

October 9, 1792.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 5th of November, (inſtant,) a large ſorrel HORSE, about 15 hands high, a natural trotter, 12 years old, both hind feet white, has a ſtar in his forehead, not ſhod, a buſhy tail and thin mane, a white ſaddle mark on each ſide. Whoever takes up the horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may have him again, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS for the horſe, and FOUR for the thief, paid by the ſubſcriber, living in Horſham townſhip, Montgomery county.

November 6, 1792. ‡ JOHN DANCE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of George Hager, formerly of Falmouth, late of Lancaſter, ſhopkeeper, deceaſed, by bonds, notes or book debts, are requeſted to pay the ſame to the ſubſcriber, living in Philadelphia, and to no other *perſon* or *perſons* whatſoever; and thoſe who have any claim againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted.

¶ LEWIS FARMER, Adminiſtrator.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

WAS ſtolen out of the field of the ſubſcriber, in Nazareth townſhip, Northampton county, on the night of the 13th inſtant, a ſorrel MARE, five years old, fifteen hands high, a natural trotter, with a large bald face, more on the one ſide than the other, both hind feet white, ſundry ſmall white ſpots on her ſhoulder and body, a whitiſh mane and tail. Whoever apprehends the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the owner receive his mare again, ſhall have the above reward, or SIX POUNDS for the mare, paid by

PHILIP FAAS,

between Nazareth and Bethlehem.

October 16, 1792. *

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

WAS ſtolen out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt-Marlborough townſhip, Cheſter county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the night of the third of October, a black HORSE, ſix years old, fifteen hands high, had a large ſtar in his forehead, two white hind feet, was a natural trotter, and carries well. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and ſecures the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the horſe, with reaſonable charges, paid by JONATHAN TREVILLER.

N. B. A Saddle and Briole was ſtolen at the ſame time; the ſaddle was new, covered with blue cloth, bound with red.

October 30, 1792. *

A good GREAT COAT

WAS lately found on the Briſtol road, near the Waſhington tavern. The owner, by applying to the Printers, will be informed where it may be had, on his proving his property, and paying the coſt of this advertiſement.

10th Month, 1792. *

ABRAHAM SHERIDAN,

TAKES this method of informing his friends, and the public, that he has removed from the Golden Swan, in Third-ſtreet, to the ſign of the White Swan, in Saſſafras or Race-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, and nearly oppoſite the Rainbow tavern, where he continues his uſual buſineſs of innkeeping, in a commodious houſe and ſtables, lately built. He flatters himſelf, that the continued experience of his friends and the public will ſave him the trouble of ſelf-recommendation.

October 24, 1792.

SIX POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Frankford, Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 13th inſtant, an Apprentice Boy, named PHILIP KRAMER, a blackſmith by trade, has a ſtoppage in his ſpeech, eighteen years of age, five feet three or four inches high, has lightiſh hair; had on, when he went away, a round caſtor hat, a drab coloured coatteee, ſuſtian jacket, corduroy breeches and white cotton ſtockings; took with him, two pair of ſhoes, two pair of ſtockings, three ſhirts, and one pair of linen trowſers, dyed fuſtian colour. Whoever apprehends ſaid boy, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward.

May 20, 1792. * tf PETER NEFF.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED from the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 24th inſtant, a black HORSE, without any white mark about him, eleven years old, fourteen hands and three quarters high, in prime order, lately trimmed, trots, paces and canters, will not bear ſpur or whip.

The above reward will be paid on the delivery of the horſe, and reaſonable expences, by GODFREY HAGA,

Philadelphia, October 27, 1792. * No. 87, Race-ſtreet.

CAME to the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Blockley townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 10th day of Auguſt laſt, a brown COW, with a white face. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ LEONARD ROUW.

Just printed and to be sold, by ZACHARIAH POULSON, junior, No. 30, North Fourth-street, near the University,

POULSON's

TOWN and COUNTRY ALMANAC,

For the Year of our Lord, 1793;

Being the first after Bissextile, or Leap-Year. Adapted to the Latitude and Meridian of Philadelphia.

LAW BOOKS.

GEORGE DAVIS, in the Prothonotary's office of the Supreme Court, Philadelphia, respectfully acquaints the gentlemen of the bar and their students, in this and the other states, that, by the late arrivals from Dublin, he has received the following collection of books, which he is encouraged to hope, from a confidence in the moderation of his prices, and from the patronage he has hitherto experienced, will claim their particular attention. Immediate respect shall be paid to any order by letter addressed to him; and gentlemen at any time favouring him with a list of such books as they may have occasion for, he will, if he has them not, write for them from Ireland, if they direct him so to do, so that they may be had in a few months after the order sent.

G. D. expects shortly a further very general and valuable collection from the same place, in which will be included Term Reports complete, 4 vols. and several third and fourth vols. of same Reports.

No. 313, High-street, Philadelphia,
September 25, 1792.

FOLIO.

Hargrage and Butler's Coke upon Littleton.

QUARTO.

Wood's Institutes; Cases in Chancery; Vernon's Reports, 2 vols. Freeman's ditto; Bunbury's ditto; (second hand.)

OCTAVO.

Croke's Reports; Salkeld's ditto, 3 vols. Kelyng's ditto; Comyn's ditto; Strange's ditto, 2 vols. Parker's ditto; Burrows's ditto, 5 vols. W. Blackstone's ditto, 2 vols. Cowper's ditto; Douglas's ditto; Henry Blackstone's ditto; Commercial ditto; Peere Williams's ditto, 3 vols. Arkyns's ditto, 3 vols. Vesey's ditto, 2 vols. Ambler's ditto; Brown's ditto Tempore Thurlow, 2 vols. Ditto Cases in Parliament, 8 vols. Finche's Cases in Chancery; Comyns's Digest, 5 vols. Barnes's Notes; Lilly's Entries, 2 vols. Molleroy's ditto, 2 vols. Raymond's ditto; Stubb's Crown Circuit Companion; Boote's History of a Suit at Law; Richardson's Practice, B. R. Sheridan's ditto, ditto; Tidd's ditto, ditto; Hind's ditto in Chancery; Morgan's Essays, 3 vols. Ditto Vade Mecum, 3 vols. in two. System of Pleading, including a Translation of the Doctrina Placitandi; Buller's Nisi Prius; Gilbert on Replevins; Ditto on Devises; Fearn on contingent Remainders and executory Devises; Wright on Tenures; Wilson on Fines and Recoveries; Runnington on Ejectments; Williams's Conveyancer, 2 vols. Cases in Law, Equity and Conveyancing; Shephard's Touchstone; Lovelass on Wills; Ditto on Bills of Exchange; Kyd on ditto; Ditto on Awards; Weskett on Insurance; Park on ditto; Highmore on Bail; Cooke's Bankrupt Laws; Addenda to Cooke's Bankrupt Laws; A succinct Digest of the Laws relating to Bankrupts; Sayer's Law of Damages; Ditto ditto of Costs; Hargrave's Law Tracts; Hawkins's Pleas of the Crown, 2 vols. Foster's Crown Law; Leach's ditto; Boscawen on Penal Statutes; Law Grammar; Doctor and Student; Eunomus, or Dialogues concerning the Law and Constitution of England; De Lolme on the Constitution of ditto; Sullivan's Lectures on the Constitution and Laws of ditto; Hale's History of the Common Law; Reeve's History of the English Law, 4 vols. Blackstone's Commentaries abridged; Vattel's Law of Nations.

To be SOLD, at private Sale,

A VALUABLE Plantation, situate in Warrington township, Bucks county, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Butler's Mill, and on the county line, about two miles from Græme Park, and 22 miles from Philadelphia; containing 181 acres of good land, near 80 acres of which is wood-land, well timbered, about 20 acres meadow, and more may be made, the remainder good arable land, chiefly limed and dunged. There is on said plantation two good apple orchards, a good stone house with four rooms on a floor, and a log kitchen adjoining it, a never-failing well of water at the door, a good frame barn, and a number of barracks, a waggon house, with granaries over head, and other out-houses, the whole in good repair, and is well situated for either store or tavern. The title is indisputable. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living on the premises

August 20, 1792, * tf ABRAHAM HALLAS.

ALL persons who are indebted to the subscriber for the carriage of NEWS-PAPERS, &c. are earnestly requested to settle with him as soon as possible, and thereby enable him to serve them in future;---his expences being very great, he hopes his employers will immediately comply with this request, which will greatly oblige their humble servant,

JOHN CURTS, Strasburg
November 13, 1792. Messenger.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION in East Nantmell township, Chester county, containing fifty acres of good land, whereon is a good dwelling-house and barn, both new; a large proportion of the said premises is woodland, and the cleared land is mostly fresh: There is also a young orchard thereon. For terms and further particulars apply to JONATHAN PUGH and SAMUEL REA, living near the premises.

Also to be SOLD—A valuable Plantation in the township of East Nantmell, in Chester county, containing near an hundred acres of good land, about fifty-five acres thereof is cleared, twelve whereof is good meadow, and more may be made: The remainder is wood-land, well timbered. There are on said premises a convenient dwelling-house and a good barn, both lately built; also a young orchard of about two hundred apple trees, mostly grafted fruit, has begun to bear, besides about twenty old bearing trees. The land is well watered by several springs, on one of which, near the dwelling-house, is a good new stone milk-house. There is also a stream of water running through the said land, with fall sufficient for water-works. For terms and further particulars, apply to SAMUEL REA, living on the premises. *

SIX-PENCE Reward.

RAN away, on the 5th inst. from the subscriber, living in Horsham township, Montgomery county, an indented servant man, named Hugh Wilson, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, slim made, pitted with the small pox; had on, and took with him, a short fustian sailor jacket, fustian overalls, two striped jackets, and striped breeches, two pair of stockings, one pair new, a pair of old shoes, and five yards of linen. Whoever will bring him to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, but no charges, paid by ¶ 2w. STEPHEN LOVE.

November 7, 1792.

ALMANACKS for the Year 1793.

Just PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD, by

STEWART & COCHRAN,

No. 34, South Second-street, Philadelphia:

The COLUMBIAN ALMANACK, and Father ABRAHAM's ALMANACK,

Containing (besides Astronomical Calculations) Variety of useful and entertaining Matter.

ALSO, JUST PUBLISHED,

ADVICE to COMMUNICANTS,

For Necessary Preparation, and Profitable Improvement, of the great and comfortable Ordinance of the LORD's SUPPER: That therein true Spiritual Communion with Christ may be obtained, and the eternal enjoyment of God sealed. By ROBERT CRAGHEAD, Minister of the Gospel in Londonderry.

In the Press, and speedily will be Published,

The FAMILY INSTRTUCTOR, in three Parts,

Relating, I. To Parents and Children. II. To Masters and Servants. III. To Husbands and Wives.

Mill-Stones and Boulting-Cloths.

FOR SALE, BY

ROBERT LEWIS and Co.

At their Stores and Mill-Stone Factory, adjoining George Latimer, on Pine-street Wharf,

BURR MILL-STONES of all sizes and dimensions, warranted of the first quality. Country MILL-STONES from the American Rock, of an excellent grit, and of any size that may be wanted. Also, FLINT-STONES for gudgeons to rest on, of a very good kind.

A compleat assortment of BOULTING-CLOTHS, lately imported from the Manufactories, of superior quality and texture, suitable for Boulting every kind of Flour, in the best and most expeditious manner.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A TRACT of 2275 acres, lying along the North road, forty miles above Easton, and within twenty of the river Delaware.

Another Tract of 435 acres, situate twenty-five miles above Easton, in the midst of a thick settlement, nine miles from Shoemaker's Landing, on Delaware, and one mile from John Larner's tavern.

Payment will be taken in cash, public securities, or merchandize. Enquire as above. tbctf.

Philadelphia, June 4, 1792.

Currying and Leather-Selling Business.

GORDON and SHARPLESS,

BEG leave to inform their friends in particular, and the public in general, that they carry on the above business in all its various branches; they have on hand a large assortment of Soal Leather, Upper Leather, Calf-Skin, and Boot Legs, best English Ben and Crop Soals; also various kinds of Saddler's Leather, which they mean to sell wholesale and retail, upon the most reasonable terms, for cash or short credit, No. 92, Chesnut-street, near the corner of Third-street, Philadelphia.

A generous price will be given for all kinds of Leather in the rough, apply as above. Orders will be punctually attended to.

Philadelphia, September 24, 1792. t f.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, containing about 200 acres, situate in the Manor of Pennsbury, in the county of Bucks, five miles distant from the borough of Bristol, one mile from the river Delaware, half a mile from a landing upon Crozier's creek, and from thence wood and timber may be carried to the city of Philadelphia, about 25 miles from the latter; from 30 to 40 acres whereof has been partly cleared, the rest woodland, well timbered with white oak, black oak and hickory. There are several choice springs upon this tract, and a considerable quantity of meadow may be made. Whoever inclines to purchase, by applying to the Subscriber, at No. 42, on the south side of Sassafras-street, in the city of Philadelphia, may be further informed of the conditions and terms of sale.

Oct. 1, 1792. ¶ CORNELIA M'NACHTANE.

N. B. A large OPEN STOVE for sale. Enqure as above.

FIFTY DOLLARS Reward,

and all reasonable charges.

RAN AWAY, on the 29th of January last, a Dutch Servant MAN, named CONRAD ROTHHASS, by trade a Butcher, about 23 years old, had on when he went away, a new suit of cloaths, viz. an olive coloured cloth coat, made with a slash sleeve, lined with shalloon, with plated buttons, olive coloured corduroy jacket and breeches, the jacket had a fustain back, and new shoes, and had light coloured hair tied, but likely may have cut it off; he can talk very good French, has a brother a servant with Mr. Rayley, a Tanner. It is likely he may change his cloaths, as he took up money the day before he went away. He is very artful, and speaks the English tongue pretty well. Whoever will take up said servant and secure him in any goal in North-America, and give notice to me, or bring him home, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid, by

t f GEORGE G. WOELPPER.

Philadelphia, July 9, 1791.

N. B. He went away without any reasonable complaint, and has been seen on the road to Virginia, 40 miles beyond Susquehanna, in company with Christopher Geil, hereunder described.

☞ It is probable he may endeavour to fix himself, as a butcher, in some of the towns in Virginia.

ALSO Ran away in company with the above, a German Servant MAN, named JOHN CHRISTOPHER GEIL, a Cooper by trade; about 26 or 27 years old, 6 feet high, remarkably strong built, dark brown hair tied; he has a surly down look, has been burnt lately on one of his cheeks, by accident; had on a large French cocked hat, a blue coat with yellow metal buttons, lately turned, a black corduroy jacket, a striped olive coloured breeches, with white buttons, large block tin buckles. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any goal so that his master may get him again, shall receive TWENTY DOLLARS reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

January 31, 1792. ¶ WILLIAM VON PHUL.

A REQUEST.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note, or book-debt, are hereby earnestly requested to call and discharge their respective accounts, before the first day of January next; those who neglect making payment by the aforesaid time, cannot expect any further indulgence, but may rely on being dealt with as the law directs.

t. f. MARTIN FOUTS.

To the PUBLIC.

THE subscriber begs leave to acquaint the Public in general, and his Customers in particular, That he has entered into partnership with Mr. HENRY KAMMERER, and that the Printing business in the English and German languages is now carried on on under the firm of STEINER and KAMMERER, No. 85, in Race-street, between Second and Third-streets.

The German News-Paper will be published by them, as usual, on Tuesdays, and all kind of Printing work done with care and expedition.

MELCHIOR STEINER.

Philadelphia, November 6, 1792.

JUST ARRIVED,

A quantity of salted Coracoa Hides,

Of a superior quality, and for Sale by

JONATHAN MEREDITH,

No. 27, South Third-street.

Philadelphia, November 15, 1792.

WANTED,

By the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company,

One hundred Labourers,

For the Winter season. The terms will be made known by applying to

JONATHAN ROBESON, Superintendant.

N. B. Applications will be received at his residence, near the Falls of Schuylkill, till the 1st of November, and after that time at Norristown.

WILLIAM ZANE,

At the sign of the Canister and Hand-saw, between Market and Chesnut-streets,

Has just imported, in the late arrivals from Europe, a large and general assortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c. Among which are

SHEET iron, pots, kettles, pye-pans and skillets; cart and waggon boxes; blistered and Crowley's steel; flat-irons; coffee-mills; frying-pans; patent iron tea and fish-kettles and saucepans; a great variety of locks and hinges; ivory, horn and iron combs; fish-hooks; pins, Whitechapel needles; sailmakers do. common and gilt coat and vest buttons of various patterns; a large assortment of common and best plated shoe and knee buckles; a great variety of knives and forks; razors, cases and strops; shaving-boxes; scissars; taylors shears; common and taylors thimbles; fowling pieces, gun-locks; coal-sifters; currycombs and brushes; elegant japanned tea-waiters, caddies and bread-baskets; a variety of bellows; brass and iron weights to setts; gold scales and scale-beams; iron and japanned snuffers & trays; Turkey oil and rag stones; Scotch ditto; shoe rubbers; brass head and iron shovels and tongs; a great variety of clothes, knee chapes; London and Bristol pewter, consisting of dishes, plates, basons, spoons, &c. brass and iron wire; huntsmens horns and squirrel chains; brass and bell metal kettles; brass table chafing-dishes; iron ditto; brass locks, cocks, hinges, nails, scutcheons, drawer handles, &c. brass and iron candlesticks; a general supply of carpenters and shoemakers tools; tacks, nails, sprigs and screws of different sorts and sizes; smiths anvils, vices, beek-irons, sledge and hand hammers, and riveting ditto; chain traces; spinning-wheel irons; sleigh bells; redwood, copperas, allum, venetian red, yellow ochre and glue; saddlers straining-irons, girth, diaper and straining-web, sadded and plated buckles and tips; saddlers hammers, stirrup irons and bridle bitts; brass warming-pans; spelter; brass and paper ink-stands; steelyards; curriers knives and steels; screws of many sorts and sizes, &c.

AMERICAN MANUFACTORY.

3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 12d. nails; screw augers; spades, shovels and wood axes; shingling hatchets; black balls; crooked combies Dutch ovens; wool and cotton cards; copper and iron teakettles; plow-lines, traces, bed-cords and laces, sash-cord, fishing and chalk lines; wrapping and seine twine; spinning-wheels; a great variety of brass andirons, brass head and common iron ditto; red clover, timothy and hemp-seed, with many other articles not enumerated. Tf.

Philadelphia, Tenth mo. 2, 1792.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from his wife and eight children, a Negro Man, named ISAAC, belonging to the subscriber. The said Negro is about thirty-five years of age, about five feet eleven inches high, of a straight stature, black complexion, hath two or three marks in his face, proceeding from the measles or chicken pox, but appears much like small pox marks, believe one to be on his cheek, and one on his forehead, one of his middle fingers by a cut is bent, hath a small mark on his breast by a bite in fighting, his legs long and slim, the calf nearly under the ham, is very artful and cunning, is ingenious, can work with carpenters' tools tolerably well, having been used to make most kinds of farming utensils, building of log houses, and working with ship carpenters, is very fond of spirituous liquors, can drink a great deal and not be intoxicated, speaks much, and lisps a little when so doing; he absconded from his owner last May was two years, and has most likely changed his name. Any person taking and securing the said run-away Negro in any gaol, so that his owner may have him delivered to him, the subscriber, living near Sinepuxent Inlet, Worcester county, state of Maryland, or to Henry Parker, of Snowhill, in said county, shall have the above reward of Thirty Dollars. EDWARD VANDOME.

August 10. 1792. * 3m.

Boulting Cloths,

THE subscriber, at his shop in Market-street, between Seventh and Eighth-streets, hath for sale a quantity of *Burr*, either in *Blocks*, or made up in *Mill Stones* of any size, which he will warrant to be of the best quality. Also an excellent assortment of *Boulting Cloths*, &c. &c.

From his experience in the milling business, he hopes to be enabled to give satisfaction to such as may be pleased to favour him with their custom.

‡ eow. MICHAEL GUNCKEL.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS my wife Catharine Moze, having eloped from me the 3d of October, 1791, (and since defiled her marriage bed, without any lawful reason) being discovered by one of her children, mixing a dose of poison to finish her husband, which can be proved by 'Squire Shelcrose, who tried the experiment by giving it to a cat, which died in the course of a few minutes; also, in the year of 1788, said Catharine Moze eloped and came to Philadelphia, where she took up with a gang of prostitutes, I therefore warn the public in general, especially merchants and tavern-keepers, not to credit her on my account, being resolved not to answer any debts she contracts for the future.

GEORGE MOZE. ‡

November 10th, 1792.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.